THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

HILDEBRAND.

He Sketches His Own Career—He is Driven to Desperation and Murder by Outrages Inflicted on Him and His Family—His Brothers are Killed, and His Home Destroyed—The Spirit of Revenge.

Sam Hildebrand, the notorious Missouri outlaw, writes as follows to the St. Louis *Times* of the 26th ultimo:—

As "fair play" is one of the jewels of American character, and as it is considered right and proper to give even the "devil his due," I hope you will not refuse to give to the public, through your widely read paper, Sam Hildebrand's own statement of his history since the beginning of the late terrible war; to the end that fair-minded men may judge whether there was not some good reason and strong provocation for the desperate deeds charged against me.

When the war began I was leading a quiet, peaceful life, trying to provide for my family in an honest though humble sphere of life. In the condition of affairs in my part of Missouri, I had made up my mind to keep out of the troubles and take no part in the war. In 1862, my brother, Frank Hildebrand, went into the State Guards under Jeff. Thompson. On Frank's return to see our mother and family, he was captured by a mob headed by young McElvane. By McElvane's order Frank was killed after his capture—his head was mashed, his body mangled and cut to pieces in such a shocking manner, that the most barbarous savage would have blushed to have been guilty of the deed. His body was then thrown into a mineral hole fifty feet deep, and left to rot.

The next outrage committed on my kindred and family was the murder of my brother, George Washington, and the Canadian named Eustache Laudusky, who was engaged to be married to my sister Mary. The last murders were perpetrated by men in uniform, and who were soldiers in the Federal army. Two weeks after these outrages my sister Mary died of trouble and a broken heart.

Two weeks later these men came to my mother's house and loaded several wagons with her property, drove off all our cattle and set fire to her house, the best stone dwelling in the settlement. My poor, dear, broken hearted mother, seing the house burning, sent my little brother Henry to those heartless wretches and asked for the family Bible, as a relic to be kept when all else was gone. Not dreaming of harm to the little, tender boy, what can express her horror and agony when these demons shot my little brother, not twelve years old, through the bowels, and a fiend then put his foot on his head and cut his throat? Thus were these atrocious deeds of blood and cruelty and robbery committed on my kindred and family. Let any man put the question to his soul whether such outrages would not have aroused him to desperate retaliation at a time when the law no longer had power to avenge a man's wrongs for him and for the sake of justice. And yet even then I bore these accumulated outrages without lifting a hand to avenge my brothers' and sister's blood. Loving my darling wife and little children better than I did anything on earth, I forced my heart to bear on in silence. Though crushed like a worm, I refused to sting the foot that crushed me.

During all these outrages I had resolved to not go in the Southern army, nor to meddle in the troubles in any way. I removed from Red river to Flat Woods, distant twenty-five miles, hoping that no harm would befall me or my wife and children, if I would get out of the immediate neighborhood of those who had murdered and outraged my family.

But, to my surprise, about the middle of May, just when my crop was looking well, and hope was strong that I would be left in peace, about sunrise one morning my house was surrounded by McElvane and his crew of some thirty or forty men, all well armed.

I remembered the fate of my brothers and friends, slaughtered in cold blood, like sheep, after their capture, and I knew there was no hope of mercy or justice from such demons; no hope except in the courage and strength that God had given me.

They die with me was cast. I had sought peace and quiet, but the bloodhounds had trailed me. I was at bay. The conflict that I had fled from was forced upon me. The alternative was life or death.

I met my pursuers at the door. I shot down two of them in their tracks, made a rush for the woods and escaped. Finding it impossible to live at or near home, I went to Arkansas, and afterwards got my wife and four children. The two men I killed in my door was the first blood ever shed by me. Then, when a price was set on my head, I determined to revenge the death of my brothers. I rode several times from Arkansas before I could get to shoot McElvane, the infamous butcher who had murdered my brothers and brought me to ruin. Then I meant to harm no one else if they would leave me undisturbed, but some of the soldiers, piloted by Jim [illegible], a very meddlesome spy, undertook to have me killed.

In self-defense I turned loose on them and made many of them who sought my life bite the dust. I often met them in the woods. They all knew me, and would offer to assist me. They would make an appointment to bring me provisions to my hiding place, and would pilot soldiers there to try to have me captured. I always killed that kind of men. I have captured many Union soldiers, but I never hurt or treated them unkindly unless it was one who had brutally treated Southern prisoners, and I knew it.

I have had hundreds of hair-breadth escapes for my life; but I know there is a merciful God that knows and does all things right—an all-powerful hand has protected me. I have twenty times been suddenly waked, and fled from my bed, when a shower of Yankee balls would riddle the bed I had sprang out of. I have had my clothes torn from my body with Yankee bullets, but two only ever drew blood from me.

QUANTRELL.

One of the Most Blood-thirsty Wretches Under the Sun.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* has an account of this famous and savage Missouri guerilla from the pen of a schoolmate, whence we gather that he was reared and schooled, and probably born also, "in a little half-Moravian, half-Quaker town of the old Buckeye State," where he developed no remarkable qualities, but was rather popular with his playmates, and, when he last visited them, after he had been some time absent in the wilder West, he was "a tall, well-formed youth of twenty or so, with a frank, open face, a kindly smile, and easy ways that quickly won the heart, or at least the attention." The writer continues:—

"There must have been some weakness to have led him into and on in the fearful career he ran, and it hardly came from the thoughtful, decided father. The soft, yielding, womanly nature of the mother in the son could not say 'No' to the 'Come with us' of his comrades of the moment, and his heedlessness and recklessness of the future did the rest. We give him credit for not one grain of Southern sentiment. Had he been slain, he had filled no martyr's grave. Like the 'Free Lance' of the middle ages, he simply threw his sword into the scale of present inducement. He thought only of to-day; he regarded not the morrow.

"Once launched, the knowledge that after all he was a Yankee born and bred doubtless led him to a display of zeal and daring, to prove his devotion, that speedily excited admiration and made him a leader among them. We say leader designedly, for we doubt if he ever ruled or commanded his men. It was not in him; and had it been, he might as well have tried to fetter the sea as bind to law and obedience the fierce, lawless, reckless desperadoes who formed his force. Border ruffians from Missouri, Jackwoodsmen from Arkansas, rangers from Texas—the scum of even the worst parts of the South—surely the sun never shone on a more abandoned set of bloodthirsty wretches; and the sins, and crimes, and villainies of each and every one of these have been heaped upon this one man's head, the nominal commander. No wonder that, Cain-like, he hides from the face of man, if still he lives, or that his punishment has proved too terrible to be borne, if so be that he has perished. Dead or alive, we say that in his case, as in most of like nature, the devil has been painted very much blacker than he is."

MRS. GENERAL GAINES.

How the New Orleanists Try to Compromise.

Of Mrs. General Gaines, who is now in Washington, on her way to New Orleans to claim her estates, adjudged to be hers by the Supreme Court, "W. J. A." of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes:—

With this hard fight (for her property) against a city and long possession, on her hands, and pinched often by poverty, Mrs. Gaines has carried herself gallantly through her struggle from the first, constantly refusing dishonorable compromise. At the end of the fight she offers to be more charitable, if possible, than she has been just. Many of the poor people in New Orleans, negroes and Irish, have cottages and shanties upon lots included by her claims. She has gained the enthusiastic good will of both classes by her promises to allow them to remain undisturbed in their homes.

Mrs. Gaines tells her friends an amusing incident of her recent visit to the city of her Spanish estates. She was walking on the street, when a heavy hand from behind was laid upon her shoulder. She had sometimes been threatened with violence, and turning with terror on her face to see who should make the assault, confronted a stalwart Irishman, with the question in his mouth:—

"And I want to ask of yez, mum, whether this is not Mrs. General Gaines?"

"I am Mrs. Gaines," answered the startled lady; "what do you wish, sir?"

"And I have been looking after yez these many weeks, mum, to say that I have little house on a streak of your property; am a poor man, and have as illigant a livery stable as there is in the city of New Orleans, and I want to ask of yez, mum, whether yez would be kind enough to take out your claim in carriage hire?"

The lady told him, smilingly, that if he was a poor man and honest, he should not be disturbed in his possession, and went off with Irish benedictions falling thick upon her head, together with an invitation to call on "Katie."

ONLY NINETEEN.

Love in a Nursery-room. Marriage Without Ceremony and Unceremonious Desertion.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, on Tuesday, before Judge Barnard, Beattica Bissell brought a suit against John B. Bissell for divorce and maintenance, on the ground of abandonment. The plaintiff is a very pretty and innocent-looking young lady of nineteen. She alleges that about a year ago he abandoned her and their young child, while he asserts that she never was his wife. Her story, as told by her upon the witness-stand on Tuesday, was that in the spring of 1867 she, being then in her seventeenth year, was nurse to the child of the defendant's brother, in whose house in Brooklyn he then lived; that John sought every opportunity to enjoy her society, remaining many hours in the nursery-room daily; he asserted that he would be her true friend always, and one day asked her to go to the San Francisco Minstrels with him; she declined, saying that his people would not like to have her go out with him; then he urged her to meet him on the other side, which she refused to do; she soon after went to another place, where he continued his attentions, meeting her at the corner by appointment, and taking rambles with her in Carroll Park. There he spoke to her of marriage, saying he did not wish her to go to another place; that he had $3000 salary, and should do as he pleased, whether his people liked it or not. One evening he asked her to be his wife. She consented, and he gave her a pearl engagement-ring and money to buy a wedding outfit. She hesitated about taking the money, but he pressed it upon her, saying he considered her then almost his wife. He added that he did not believe in marriage ceremonies; that she would be just as much his wife in the sight of God without any ceremony; that it was a lawful marriage to take a woman and acknowledge her as his wife, just as much as though a ceremony was performed by a clergyman; he put a ring upon her finger and called her his wife; she was doubtful and said perhaps he would tire of her and would cast her off upon the world; he strongly asseverated that they would never part more, and she agreed to it. They went to live at No. 110 Waverley place, where he introduced her as his wife, and they lived together as man and wife.

The case is not yet closed.

CUBA.

Rumors of Another Movement Upon the Spaniards.

From the N. Y. World of yesterday.

It appears that the administration is not quite so apathetic in regard to the condition of affairs in Cuba as has been generally represented. At all events it is very certain that something in the way of active measures has been determined on by the Government, and it is more than probable that the policy to be adopted will tend towards the quieting of affairs in that unhappy island by force should diplomacy prove unavailing. Everything lately has pointed towards the adoption of some decided policy, and the activity displayed at this time in naval circles tends to confirm this impression.

At all the navy yards great bustle is apparent. In Philadelphia, the Miantonomah is nearly ready for sea, her officers having already joined, and she is to sail in a few days for Cuban waters.

In Brooklyn, the Swatara and two other vessels are already in commission, and are taking stores on board as rapidly as possible. What, however, points more strongly towards serious work is the fact that the Tallapoosa arrived in this port very quietly on Monday evening, anchored alongside the Albany, which has been lying for some time in the stream, and commenced transferring stores to the latter vessel. These stores, however, consist not of navy but of army supplies; a fact which leads to the inference that a land force is to be sent somewhere, the more especially as the Albany is ordered to sail to-day, or as soon as practicable, and her destination is expected to be, like the others cited, Cuban waters. It is more than probable that within a short time the Government will declare the policy for which it is preparing with so much despatch and secrecy.

AUSTRALIA.

Escape of an Irish Political Convict.

John Boyle O'Reilly, one of the Fenian prisoners transported to Western Australia, sends to the *Irishman* the following narrative of his escape from that settlement:—

On the 18th of February I escaped, seized a boat and went to sea, but had to return to land in the morning. I then lived in the "bush" for some time and eventually put out to sea again, and before long was picked up by an American whaler. When the captain knew who and what I was he installed me cabin passenger, and as he was on a six months' cruise for whales, I remained on board for that time, and every day had a fresh instance of his kindness and of the officers and men on board. I had some very close escapes from being retaken, but the officers were determined I should not; and in one English island at which we touched the Governor came on board and demanded me to be given up, as he had instructions that I was on board. The chief mate answered him by pointing to the Stars and Stripes, which floated at the half mast, in sign of mourning, and said, "I know nothing of any convict named O'Reilly who escaped from New Holland, but I did know Mr. O'Reilly, who was a political prisoner there, and he was on board this ship, but you cannot see him—he is dead;" and he was forced to be content with that.

WE THOUGHT SO.

The Great Stone Giant is Put on Exhibition.

Says the Syracuse (N.Y.) *Journal* of the 8th inst.:—

The arrangements for the exhibition of the Cardiff giant having been perfected sooner than was expected, the management opened the doors at nine o'clock this morning, and since that time the curious in large numbers have visited the wonderful object. The arrangements for viewing the giant are complete. The platform about the enclosure has been covered with matting, the railings with damask and the interior of the enclosure with dark colored cloth. The giant rests on a slight elevation covered with black velvet and surrounded by an iron railing. The floor of the enclosure is covered with matting and a handsome Brussels carpet covers the floor in the immediate vicinity of the giant's bed. The body rests on rubber cushions and lies in the same position in which it was discovered. The body has been washed clean and a strong light by day and evening is brought to bear on it, thus showing the wonder to better advantage than even when in its original bed. A mirror is to be placed beneath the hips, to better show off the hand which lies beneath. A ticket office has been erected in the Arcade, from which visitors enter the exhibition room. Ample time will be allowed visitors to examine the wonder to their satisfaction. The exhibition will continue from day to day until further notice, remaining open day and evening.

FELO DE SE.

The Most Curious Suicide on Record.

From the Albany Argus.

From Cannelton, Ind., comes the story of a boy named Stanley Clark, who, a few days ago, committed suicide because his mother would not give him money to attend the Owensboro Fair. He was sitting in company with his widowed mother and the children in the family sitting-room, when the subject of the fair came up incidentally. Not the slightest apparent importance was given to the matter; it was talked of like any other of the thousand and one little topics which we all talk of daily around our firesides, when Stanley remarked:—

"Mother, I wish you would let me have a little money; I believe I'll go to that fair."

To this his mother replied:—"Stanley, I do wish you wouldn't ask me for money to go there. I wish you would not go. You are only eighteen years old, and I do not think it wise or safe for you to be keeping so much company. I want you to stay at home with us, and you know I want to make home as pleasant for you and all of us as I can. As your mother, I dread the idea of your getting into bad company or temptation."

To this he rather smilingly answered:—"You will let me have it, mother, I know," or words to that effect, while he turned into his private room, where, before we can tell it, the family were shocked by the discharge of a pistol, and rushing in, they found him on the floor, lying on his back, stark, pulseless, and gory, the red current of his life streaming from the fatal orifice.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of the Hon. Robert J. Walker

The Tennessee Constitutional Convention—Important Ruling Relative to Revenue Collections—Body-Snatchers in the South—Attempted Suicide of Indian Murderers.

Financial and Commercial

OBITUARY.

Death of the Hon. Robert J. Walker.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Hon. Robert J. Walker died at his residence in this city this morning at 10·40 o'clock, after a protracted illness, aged 68 years and 4 months. The arrangements for his funeral have not yet been announced.

A Sketch of His Career.

The Hon. Robert James Walker, a man who has figured extensively in the politics of the country, been Secretary of the Treasury, and was especially noted for his skill and industry as a political pamphleteer, whose death is announced in the above despatch, was born in Northumberland, in this State, in the year 1801, and after graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, in this city, in 1819, studied law, and commenced the practice of this profession in Pittsburg in 1821. Throughout his long public career he continued in practice, and enjoyed the reputation of being a thorough master of his profession, especially of those branches bearing upon constitutional and political questions.

Although he did not become an occupant of any political position until his election to the United States Senate in 1835, he entered actively into the political strifes of the day at the outset of his career, becoming chairman of a Democratic committee, during one of our State contests, when but twenty-two years of age. He took a very prominent part in the earliest movement for the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency, having been the first person to suggest the name of the hero of New Orleans for that position, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the action of the convention at Harrisburg which nominated Jackson in 1824.

Removing, in 1826, to Natchez, he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, and became one of the leading and most influential politicians of the State of Mississippi. For years he was one of the most earnest antagonists of Jefferson Davis, and contributed largely to the disrepute attached to the repudiation schemes of the latter in that State, his enmity for the President of the late Southern Confederacy not expiring with the inauguration of the great conspiracy against the Union, of which Davis became the head and front, and which drew into its support nearly every leading man of the South, whether of Northern or Southern birth. He steadily refused all political preferment until 1835, when he was elected to the United States Senate over the Hon. George Poindexter. He had scarcely taken his seat in that body, when he came into collision with Henry Clay, on a question connected with the public lands, and by his spirited response to the great Kentucky orator acquired great popularity in the West.

His relations with President Jackson were of the most cordial character, and Jackson frequently consulted him on matters of great importance, especially in reference to the prospective acquisition of Texas and California. By his advice, chiefly, a secret agent was despatched by Jackson to learn the resources of Texas and the temper of its inhabitants, the mission resulting in the inauguration of the great party movement which brought about the war with Mexico. During the administration of Van Buren, Mr. Walker was an earnest supporter of the administration in the Senate, being especially prominent in the crusade against the United States Bank. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1841, and became one of the confidential advisers of John Tyler, when the death of President Harrison elevated him to the Chief Magistracy. Throughout Tyler's administration, he exercised a commanding influence over the administration, it being mainly in consequence of his advice that Tyler was induced to veto the bank bill, which had been framed under the supervision of Henry Clay. Towards the close of Tyler's term of office, his influence was felt in a very marked manner, and induced the adoption of the unexpected and vigorous steps which precipated the conflict with Mexico and consummated the annexation of Texas.

Although Mr. Walker had been a warm personal friend of Martin Van Buren when the latter occupied the Presidential chair, and one of his most devoted supporters, he turned about and opposed his nomination in 1844 because Van Buren had announced his opposition to the Texas annexation scheme. By suddenly springing upon the Democratic National Convention the two-thirds rule, which had become a practical nullity, he secured the defeat of Van Buren and the nomination of James K. Polk. He also entered actively into the canvass, and by one of his peculiarly powerful pamphlets on the Texas question exercised great influence in determining the result of the election. When Mr. Polk was installed in office, he was not unmindful of his indebtedness to Mr. Walker, whom he selected for his Secretary of the Treasury. Resigning his seat in the Senate, he entered upon this responsible position in March, 1845, and remained in it until the close of Polk's term in 1849. His administration of the affairs of this office was in the interests of the free traders, the tariff of 1846 having been framed by him, while his celebrated report in opposition to protection was reprinted by order of the British House of Commons. His conduct of the national finances of the country during the critical period of the war with Mexico was marked by much sagacity.

At the close of Polk's administration, Mr. Walker resumed the practice of the law, chiefly in the Supreme Court of the United States, and did not again take a prominent part in national politics until he was appointed by President Buchanan, in 1857, to the Governorship of Kansas, as the successor to Governor Geary, at a critical period in its history. The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention took place on June 15, but the free State men generally refused to participate, for the reason that the legislature which ordered it had no legal authority, and that they would be overpowered by intruders from Missouri if they attempted to vote. Only 2000 votes were cast, although the legal vote of the Territory was at least 10,000. Governor Walker assured the free State men of protection, however, and a few months later, at the Territorial election, they cast 7600 votes against 3700 by the pro-slavery party, thus electing Marcus J. Parrott delegate to Congress, together with 9 of the 17 Councilmen and 27 of the 39 representatives. An attempt was made to change the result by means of a false return from Oxford, Johnson, county, a place of only eleven houses. It was alleged that at this place 1624 persons had voted, and a corresponding roll of names was sent in, which, on examination, were found to have been copied in alphabetical order from the Cincinnati Directory.

This return, if accepted, would have changed the party character of the Legislature entirely, by transferring from the free-soil to the pro-slavery side eight representatives and three councilmen. It was, however, promptly rejected by Governor Walker as a manifest fabrication. Shortly after the Territorial election the Constitutional Convention met at Lecompton and adopted a constitution, four sections of which related to slavery, declaring the right of owners to their slaves to be inviolable, and prohibiting the Legislature from passing acts of emancipation. This provision alone was to be submitted to the electors at the election to be held on December 21. It was ordered that the ballots should be endorsed "Constitution with slavery," or "Constitution without slavery," thus securing in any event the adoption of the Constitution, several clauses of which, however, besides those referred to, were highly objectionable to the majority of the people. A provision was inserted in the schedule annexed to the Constitution preventing any amendment previous to the year 1864. The promulgation of the Constitution caused the greatest excitement, and it was condemned in the strongest manner by Governor Walker, who proceeded immediately to Washington to remonstrate with Congress against its adoption; but before his arrival the act had received the approval of the President. Soon after this, Governor Walker resigned, and J. W. Denver, of California, was appointed in his place.

From the date of his resignation of the Governorship of Kansas until the outbreak of the Rebellion, Mr. Walker remained for the most part in the quiet pursuit of his profession, but took an active part in the Presidential contest of 1856, in which year he issued one of his most powerful pamphlets in support of the claims of James Buchanan. In 1860 he contributed as much as he could to the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, but when the contest of that year resulted in his election, and the war against the Union was inaugurated, Mr. Walker's Northern birth prevailed over his long Southern associations, and in an address delivered in April, 1861, at a mass meeting in New York city, he gave in his hearty adhesion to the cause of the Government. He soon after went abroad, residing for some time in England in a semi-official capacity, exerting his influence to prevent the success of the Rebel loan negotiations. His old enmity for Jefferson Davis rendered him exceedingly earnest in this work, and his thorough familiarity with the repudiation record of the Confederate President enabled him to contribute in no small measure to our cause abroad.

Since the close of the war Mr. Walker has been most prominently before the country in reference to the purchase of Alaska from Russia. While occupying a high official position years before, he had been an earnest advocate of the extension of our boundaries on the northern frontier, and therefore entered into the Alaska scheme with his old-time energy and skill as pamphleteer; but when the manner in which he conducted his advocacy of the Alaska purchase, and the large fee which he received for it, were made public, his championship of the measure did it far more harm than good.

Mr. Walker was certainly possessed of many rare and high qualities, and fully deserved to rank as a statesman. His knowledge of public affairs was profound and thorough, and his skill in manipulation has rarely been equalled. Added to his wide knowledge was a degree of industry which knew no bounds, and an earnestness of purpose which fitted him admirably for the walks of public life. He was short of stature, but possessed of a vigorous frame, and of a pleasing and attractive address. Although slow and deliberate in speech, he possessed considerable powers as an orator, and was especially forcible as a conversationalist. For some years previous to his death, the deceased resided at the national capital, where he continued in active practice at the bar of the Supreme Court until overtaken by the illness which resulted in his death.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Tennessee Constitutional Convention Bill.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11.—The Convention bill still hangs fire in the Legislature, the point of difference between the two houses being as to the number of delegates to comprise the convention. The House, in the original bill, placed the number at one hundred. The Senate amended by reducing the number to fifty. The House, to-day, refused to concur. A compromise is likely to be effected by making it seventy-five. Some of the most prominent men in the State are being nominated as delegates. Andrew Johnson was on the floor of the House to-day, listening attentively to the discussion on the Convention bill. It is reasonably certain he will be a delegate.

An Important Ruling.

In the United States District Court to-day Judge Trigg made an important ruling in regard to the power of Supervisors of Internal Revenue to examine witnesses touching violations of the Internal Revenue laws. The Judge decided that, under the forty-ninth section of the act of Congress of July 20, 1868, the Supervisor has a right to cause witnesses to come before him and be examined as to violation of law, to enable him to bring proceedings in Court against the violators of the law or against their property liable to seizure under said act; but that the moment proceedings are brought for a violation of law, and the matter as to said violation being before the Court, the right of the Supervisor to examine witnesses ceases.

Body Snatchers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—A party of body-snatchers visited the Methodist Cemetery last night, but were driven off by the sexton, who fired a volley and badly wounded one of them.

A Fall of Forty Feet.

This morning Robert Dodson, a resident of Cincinnati, a workman on the Ohio river bridge, lost his balance, and was precipitated fifty feet to the water, his head striking a derrick as he fell. Strange to say, he was not killed.

FROM THE WEST.

Erie Railroad Complications and Suits.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 11.—The Railroad Commissioner to-day received a despatch from Frederick Love, attorney for the Erie Road, expressing himself surprised that the Commissioner should take advantage of an unavoidable delay in sending in the annual report of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, as the various officers of the road have been repeatedly notified to send in their reports, and no excuses have been received from them. The Commissioner did not then take action in the matter until long after the time fixed by law for making the report, and long after all other reports were in, or a good excuse given for the delay. It is the intention of the Commissioner to bring suit every ten days for $10,000 until the report is sent in.

The Pugilistic Fizzle.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—There is general disappointment among the friends of McCoole at there being no fight, and he is denounced on all sides for his cowardly conduct. His saloon presents a vacant and shabby appearance compared with that on past occasions of the kind, and Mike himself is ashamed to put in an appearance.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Sorrowful Occurrence in Hainesport—A Man Shoots His Wife, Thinking Her a Burglar—A Fatal Result Probable.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HAINESPORT, N. J., Nov. 11.—This usually quiet little town is this morning intensely excited by reason of a very shocking and sorrowful occurrence which transpired last night.

There reside here an elderly Quaker and wife, who were in good circumstances, so far as worldly goods are concerned, and who held the esteem of all the people of the town. Last night their residence was entered by two robbers, who proceeded to the bedchamber of the old couple. They summarily aroused the old man and his wife, and, making them get up, securely tied them to the bed-posts. Then they commenced to pillage the house. While they were engaged in ransacking the rooms, the old lady managed to free herself, and, running to the window, jumped out. She was so seriously injured by her fall as to be unable to move. Her husband soon after set himself free, and securing his gun, started in search of the burglarious duo, who it seems had fled with their booty shortly before. Upon looking out of the window, from the ledge of which his wife had jumped, he saw prostrate on the ground a form which he at once supposed to be that of a burglar. He discharged his gun, and in a moment was horrified by the discovery that he had shot his wife. The contents of the weapon had lodged in her breast, producing injuries that will most probably prove fatal.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Attempted Suicide of Indian Murderers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Nov. 10.—Horse Driver, one of the Pawnees, who escaped yesterday after being convicted of murder, was recaptured at 2 o'clock this morning. He and Blue Hawk attempted suicide soon after. Their recovery is doubtful.

Burning of a Church.

Trinity Episcopal Church was burned down a 10 o'clock yesterday. Loss, $16,000; insured in the New York Underwriters for $10,000.

Significant.

A letter was found on the body of one of three Siouxs suspended from a tree, signed by a sister of Warner, of Bucks' surveying party, which fact leaves little doubt of the fate of the entire party.

Damages.

A suit against Omaha City for $10,000 for injuries received by a man in falling into an excavation in the sidewalk, was commenced before the United States Court to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 11—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for account, 93¼. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82; of 1867, 83½; 10-40s, 78; Erie Railway, 19¾; Illinois Central, 98½; Great Western, 25½.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The Bourse opens firm; Rentes, 71f. 22c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 29th ult., 2000 bales. Corn, 29s. 3d.

LONDON, Nov. 11—11 A. M.—Tallow, 46s. 6d.

BREMEN, Nov. 11.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thalers 15 groats.

HAMBURG, Nov. 11.—Petroleum closed firm last night.

ANTWERP, Nov. 11.—Petroleum opens firm at 62 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 11—1 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83¼; of 1865, old, 82½; of 1867, 83¾. American stocks steady; Erie Railway, 20.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—1 P. M.—Cotton dull. Lard firm at 71s. Bacon, 67s. 6d. for new.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Financial Situation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The money market rules easy at 5@7 on call, with a fair demand. Governments are dull and steady; unchanged. Stocks are dull and without special features of interest. The burlesque of yesterday is thought to have been a death blow to the Vanderbilt speculations, showing up, as it does, the peculiar watering process in vogue in Central.

BELKNAP.

He Takes the Reins of the War Office.

Secretary Belknap is evidently determined to be the War Minister in fact as well as in name, and not to play second fiddle to any subordinate in his office. He oversees everything, examines everything, and keeps the sharpest lookout generally over the affairs of his department. General Sherman had written an annual report for the department before General Belknap's installation, but the brilliant Iowan will have none of it. He wants a report of his own making, and not at second-hand. He will write his own report and sign it. It will be Belknap all over, and not Sherman by any sort of means. The General of the Armies is famed for assuming authority, not with any improper object, but by force-of-war habit. He had open tilts with the late War Secretary, General Rawlins, and has had a few already with Belknap, at least so say the gossips. It is said by these busy babblers that Belknap has repudiated an important claim passed favorably by Sherman, and that since that he has superseded two orders issued by the General of the Armies. One of these repudiated orders is said to have contained instructions to the heads of the several bureaus of the War Department directing them to make all the reports to him personally as General of the Armies. The action of Secretary Belknap in these matters is reported to have been so prompt and sudden as to quite startle the old fogies of the War Department.—*N. Y. Herald's Washington Correspondence.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

Prison cases were tried to-day.

Charles Steck pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a lot of clothing, which he stole from the trunk of a fellow-boarder at No. 465 Catharine street.

Charles Henderson, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing valued at $75. He was porter in the employ of Mr. John Wanamaker, and that gentleman, missing different lots of clothing, took out a search-warrant, searched the defendant's house, and there found a portion of the stolen goods, and the balance, by direction of the prisoner himself, was recovered from different pawnshops.

Francis Wilson pleaded guilty to the larceny of two pocket barometers, valued at $60, the property of J. W. Queen. The articles were stolen from Mr. Queen's store, No. 924 Chesnut street, were found at a pawn office, and traced to the possession of the prisoner.

John Kearns pleaded guilty to the charge of the larceny of $250 from Francis McKay, and of the larceny of a gold ring, valued at $6, the property of Timothy Maher.

William Bradley was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Mrs. Bloomer. A difficulty occurred on Gray's Ferry road between these parties concerning the defendant's dog, and he shook his fist in her face and threatened her, without actually striking her.

Edward Reynolds, a man professing to be a deaf mute, was convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons, having been arrested at night in Delaware avenue with a black-jack in his pocket.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

William Y. Leader vs. Herman Yerkes. An action to recover commissions for the sale of real estate. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

Thomas P. Betts, Executor, vs. Christopher Wagner. This was a feigned issue, to test the validity of the will of John Wagner, deceased, the complaint being that at the time of signing a codicil, devising the bulk of his estate to the wife of the executor, his mind was impaired, and he was unduly influenced. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Nov. 11, 1869.

For some time past a great deficiency has been felt in the supply of small notes, caused by the premature action of the United States Treasury in calling in large amounts before it was in a condition to supply new issues. This oversight has caused a great deal of disturbance, not only in financial but in commercial circles.

The Eastern banks have been unable to supply the usual amounts required for the movement of the Western crops, and Western merchants are unable to settle their Eastern accounts, thus causing an undue pressure among our local importers and merchants for bank favors to meet their own maturing obligations. A great deal of the stringency recently felt here is traceable to the short supply of small currency, and the matter is of sufficient importance to merit, even if it does not receive, the attention of the head of the Treasury Department.

Call loans are easy at 6@8 per cent., according to securities. Discounts are dull and lower. Prime paper is current to regular bank depositors at the legal rates, when a good portion is left over on deposit. On the street the range is about 8@10 per cent., with little doing.

The Stock market is very dull, without, however, much change in prices. In State sixes there were sales of the war loan, transferable, at 100¾. City loans were inactive. Sales of the new issues at 101, with 95 bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was rather stronger, selling at 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 58¾. 117½ was offered for Camden and Amboy; 41¾ for Little Schuylkill; 70½ for Norristown; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 36½ for Catawissa preferred; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal stocks attracted but little attention; 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks not a single transaction was reported. 69 was offered for Tenth and Eleventh, and 61 for West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s WL rg...100¾		100 sh Read R.....48⅜	
$1000 Pa R 1 m....97		200 do....18.48⅜	
$1000 Leh Gold 1....95		500 do.....c.48·56	
$3000 City 6s, New.is. cash..101		100 do..s30wn.48⅜	
		100 do.....48·56	
2 sh Penna R.....53¾		3 sh Mech Bk.....31½	

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115⅛; do., 1864, 112⅞@113⅛; do., 1865, 113@113⅜; do., July, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. do., 1867, 115⅛@115⅜; do., 1868, 115⅛@115⅜; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; Cur. 6s, 107⅛@107⅜; Gold, 126⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S 6s of 1881, 117¼@117⅜; do. 1862, 115@115⅛; do. 1864, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1865, 113@113⅜; do. 1865, new, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1867, do. 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1868, do., 115⅛@115⅜; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅜@107½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 126⅛@126⅜; Silver, 123@125.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	127	11·10 A. M.	126¾
10·05 "	126⅞	11·31 "	126⅝
10·06 "	127	11·40 "	126⅝
10·07 "	126⅞	11·50 "	126⅞
10·20 "	127	11·55 "	126⅝
10·22 "	126⅞	11·57 "	126⅝

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	182¾	Western Union Tele.	35¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	27½	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	60
Ph. and Rea. R.	97½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	69¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	89¾	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	82⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85¼	Adams Express	55½
Chi. and N. W. com.	70⅞	Wells, Fargo	18½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	85¾	United States	51½
Chi. and R. I. R.	103¾	Tennessee 6s, new	52⅜
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	85¼	Gold	126⅛
Pacific M. S.	60¾	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 11.—The Flour market is devoid of animation, and prices of all grades favor buyers. There is no demand for shipment, and only 700 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·37½@5·50 for extras; $5·50@6·25 for Northwestern extra family; $5·75@6·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6@6·75 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $7@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $6 ₱ barrel.

There is but little doing in Wheat, and prices favor buyers; sales of Indiana and other Western red at $1·33@1·37, and white at $1·45@1·55. Rye is steady at $1·04@1·06 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet but firmer; sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1·03, and 4

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

INCOME TAX FRAUDS—THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

Commissioner Delano's action touching income returns shows that he is rapidly mastering the details of the business of his bureau. Quick to discover faults in the administration of the law, and possessing the requisite decision and firmness to apply the remedies, the Commissioner is proving himself an excellent executive officer. For years it has been perfectly well understood by all familiar with the subject that the Government loses enormous sums annually through the failure of citizens to comply with the law in making their income returns. It is not doubted that five per cent. on all the incomes of this country, if correctly assessed and faithfully collected, would realize sixty millions of dollars annually, instead of he thirty-four or thirty-five millions now received from this source. But while this loss has been well known to the Department hitherto, no effort has been made to correct it. Under such an administration of the law, the taxpayer soon came to understand that when he had made his income return, and deposited the same with the assessor, the matter was ended, and nothing more would be heard about it until the next annual notice should again call the subject to his attention. If mistakes had been made, the taxpayer would not be called on to correct them; if frauds had been committed, no efforts would be made to discover them. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that a burden so onerous as that of a five per cent. income tax was more frequently avoided than voluntarily assumed by the taxpayer.

It does not seem difficult to many to convince themselves of the correctness of their own actions and the purity of their own motives, as the various pretexts resorted to by parties for the purpose of avoiding the income tax abundantly prove. One merchant, for instance, finds at the end of the year that his entire profits are represented in a book account, or in bills receivable, to the amount say of $50,000. Nothing can, he reasons with himself, be considered as income that has not been actually received. As, he argues, these accounts and bills, although perfectly good, have not been collected, therefore he has no income. This satisfies his conscience and evades the tax, and he forthwith makes his return. Thus the well-to-do merchant, who seems to be doing a prosperous business, and who lives as if he, at least, believed himself in the enjoyment of a liberal income, appears in the next week's Gazette as living without any income whatever. The Government loses the $2500 taxes, but the merchant does not lose the accounts due him, which he proceeds to collect and place to the credit of his bank account, apparently never supposing that any portion of it has been unjustly withheld from the Government. Others seek to deceive themselves by a sort of legerdemain in bookkeeping. Knowing that, in making their income return, debts due them must be returned at their true value, they keep what they call a guarantee fund; that is, they carry to the account of a particular fund a sufficient percentage of their entire sales to guarantee every transaction. This percentage varies with different merchants from two and a half to ten per cent. of their entire business. Of course this fund is more than sufficient to cover losses actually sustained. The result is that a large share of the merchant's profits comes, after a series of years, to be represented in the accumulations of this fund, which, however, is never counted in making the income return. In other instances investments are made, and a sum is set apart as a guarantee against loss arising from them. We have heard of several instances of this process, and which exhibited remarkable ability in avoiding taxation, but a simple case will suffice for illustration. A firm, some time during the fall of 1868, invested $300,000 in Government bonds at 109. These bonds had risen by January 1, 1869, to 115. When the firm came to make their income return, they thought it prudent to set apart from their profits the sum of $30,000 to guarantee them against any loss which might result from a possible depreciation in the price of the bonds. It is needless to add that the $30,000 was deducted from the amount returned as income, and $1500 was thus saved to the firm.

We are glad to see that Commissioner Delano is determined to correct abuses of this description. He has resolved that the income returns of last year shall have a thorough overhauling. To this end officers have been detailed to this special duty, and are now at work in all the leading cities of the country. Their advent in this city is, we understand, creating quite a sensation among those who have learned how to live in brown-stone houses, and keep handsome equipages, without possessing any income. We trust the investigation will be thorough and exhaustive. The merchant or banker who deliberately defruds the Government on his income return is not a whit better than he who defrauds it in whisky or tobacco. When it comes to be understood that every doubtful return is to be investigated, and that the inquiry will not necessarily end with the filing of the returns in the Assessor's office, the receipts of the Government from this source will be largely increased. If Commissioner Delano will carefully but persistently follow up the investigation he has begun, we have no doubt next year will witness an increase of the revenue from incomes of no less than ten millions of dollars.

But while it is a source of great gratification that this work is begun, we cannot so cordially commend the action of the Commissioner in the choice of officers to whom the work has been assigned. Instead of imposing this work upon the assistant assessors in charge of divisions, he has deemed it wise to appoint officers specially for it, thus enlarging the number of revenue officers and materially increasing the expenses of his department. This we regard as a serious mistake. We know of no class of officers who devote less time to the discharge of their duties than assistant assessors in charge of divisions. We do not believe they work, on an average, three hours per day. They could easily undertake this additional labor, and perform it more acceptably, both to the Government and to the taxpayer, than is possible by strangers sent specially into the districts. An assistant assessor, in charge of the same division for years, should be able to acquire a very accurate general knowledge of the incomes of most of the persons in his locality without an examination of their books or papers.

A single inquiry made at the time of filing the return would suffice to correct any mistake into which the honest taxpayer may have fallen in making up his return. In cases where positive fraud is suspected, the general profitableness or unprofitableness of the business in which the taxpayer has been engaged for the last year, his style of living, and, above all, his character for truthfulness and honorable dealing, all of which may, and indeed, should be well known to the Assistant Assessor, but which cannot be known to a stranger sent temporarily into the district, would aid in determining whether the facts and circumstances of the case call for an investigation. Knowledge of this description would not unfrequently spare investigations by the Government into the private affairs of citizens, which can serve no purpose except to humiliate the honest but unfortunate citizen, and bring the law into disfavor with the people.

We know the answer to this suggestion will be that the local officers cannot be trusted to discharge this duty. If, however, the Commissioner will rid himself of some of the knaves who have been forced upon him as Assistant Assessors, and then impose the duty which he is now giving to special officers upon new appointees, the difficulty apprehended will be overcome, and the efficiency of the service will be more surely promoted.

BRITISH NOTIONS OF AMERICAN CREDIT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The London press seems particularly anxious about American credit abroad, and in a sort of patronizing manner gives us a great deal of gratuitous advice with regard to it. John Bull is nothing if not egotistical and patronizing in his manner. Englishmen, and English journalists in particular, think that all the financial knowledge of the world is concentrated in their little island. Speculating on the debt of the United States and the rumored project of the Treasury Department to raise a loan for the purpose of reorganizing the debt at a lower rate of interest, the London *Times* reads us a lecture on national credit and honor. It wants gold payments for our five-twenty bonds, and makes a labored argument to show that this would be to our advantage. The secret of this pretended anxiety about American credit lies in the fact that a large amount of the Five-twenties are held in England, and that the certainty of the United States paying them in gold would send their value up on the market from eighty-two or eighty-three to a hundred, or over that. "A bargain is a bargain," this leading London journal exclaims. That is a self-evident proposition, and the bargain we have made ought to be carried out—the bond ought to be paid, even if, like Shylock's, the demand be usurious. Yet in paying it to the last cent according to the bond, we should be doing what England or any other great nation of Europe has not done with its public debt.

But the question arises here, what was the bargain made and how are we bound to pay the five-twenties? Many of the members of Congress who passed the law creating that debt, and notably among them the late Thaddeus Stevens and other foremost men of the country, assert that it was not intended that the principal should be paid in gold unless the Government chose to so pay it. And the fact that it was not so expressed on the face of the bonds, while on another class of securities gold payment of the principal was promised, shows the intention of Congress to pay the five-twenties in currency if the Government chose to do so. This, we think, is conclusive. At least the question was left an open one, and there is no reason why the law should be strained to favor the bondholders, who got the bonds for little more than half their par value in currency, and who have been well paid already. If the bonds go up to par in gold in the ordinary course of things, all very well; but there is no reason why the Government should unnecessarily increase the weight of the debt and the burden of the taxpayers for the special benefit of the bondholders.

It is said the credit of the United States would be raised and a loan for consolidating the debt at lower interest could be made on better terms if the five-twenties were officially declared payable in gold. This is a fallacy. If Congress were to make such a declaration the bonds would go up immediately ten or more per cent. on this side the Atlantic, and higher still, probably, in Europe. Then what would be the effect in making a loan to reorganize the debt at lower interest? Would the holders of six per cent. bonds, which might be at par or over in the market, surrender them without a premium for a four per cent. stock? Would any man in the ordinary transactions of life make such a sacrifice? And what would it be but a species of repudiation if the Government were to compel the holders of six per cent. bonds to take without premium four per cent. ones in their place? The lower the bonds are in the market—that is, if they be not forced down by any action of the Government—the more can be saved in transforming the debt to positive gold bonds at a lower rate of interest. It would be folly, then, to force up the market price of our securities before readjusting the debt.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Philadelphia, it seems, again has her "privileged class." In the good old slavery days, the mob of Southern medical students composing her two great colleges controlled, with fatal absolution, not the politics, but the pulpit and platform—we had almost said the press—of her city. A *tiers etat*, they formed the first power. The polished imbeciles who held the office of Mayor in those days recognized this power and conciliated it. Unlike New York, Philadelphia has always had a weakness for aristocracy in the civic chair. Her Chief Magistrate generally bears some honored family name. Indeed, it is the only way in which aristocracy condescends to enter politics. Before Republicanism came in to complicate matters, when Philadelphia was the Gibraltar of Whiggery, her Whig Mayor had either a Southern mother-in-law, or his brother owned a hundred slaves, or Henry Clay slept at his house. In the old days, then, it was the chief function of these hidalgos to prostrate themselves before the few hundreds of students who represented in their savage instincts the might and majesty of the South. Anti-slavery fairs were held for years under the shadow of violence and threats, and the doors were closed upon them by the Sheriff, in the name of the Commonwealth, because it hurt the students' feelings. Once it required the whole police force of Philadelphia to protect George William Curtis, whose anti-slavery, though sound and wholesome, was certainly sandwiched with rose-leaves. And when he came to lecture again he was told it couldn't be. The "students" were a by-word and a terror. Colored children, and men and women too, held their lives cheap when they met a party of students on a carousal, and sought safety in flight, lest they should come to the hospital before their time. Had it not been for their firm friends the firemen, it would have gone hard with them in the days when Bedford and South streets were hunting-ground for the chivalry.

But, after we had "met them dareful, beard to beard," and proved their pistols were no surer than our rifles, their knives no keener than our sabres, one would have thought the old rule was at an end. Not so, it seems; they are still to give law to Philadelphia.

A party of thirty ladies, themselves medical students of the Woman's College, invited by the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital to attend the usual clinical lecture on Saturday last, were subjected, both within and without the hospital walls, to the insults, the hissing, and brutal impudence of this most lawless crew. *They* will solve the woman question, as they swayed the free speech of Philadelphia years ago! The problem of woman's right to the highest education and the broadest field for work, before which grave philosophers stand silent, finds instant solution at their hands! Let the city be thankful for her five hundred, long-haired as Greeks, but uniting the barbarian graces of the Malay with the chivalry of the North American Indian!

KINGS IN BED.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Europe is a general infirmary, says a well-known Frenchman, where the people are so sick of kingcraft that only liberty will cure. But now it is the kings who are in hospital, the despots who are under the weather, and if doctors politically disagree about their cases only the peoples can decide. In fact, here are three majesties actually in bed, or next thing to it, and, while as sympathizing mortals we must commiserate their plight, it is nevertheless to be observed, with strict reference to history, that their loss may be in some respects the world's gain. In other words, their sickness may argue a recovering sign or two of national health. There are clever kings, we grant, and skillful emperors; royalty has its virtues, and imperialism its science; despotisms or semi-despotisms are good in their way for those who like them and keep them, and the empire may be a disciplinary induction to the republic—still the three sick majesties have no claim to be wept over by mankind.

Curiously, the trio are not broken down with moral sacrifices or cares of state. Men shake their heads over the Czar's headache, and say that it is a pity he drinks. Those who hope he does not, consider what manner of prodigy a Russian intemperance must be, superadded to the intoxication of absolute power. Hard-hearted Paris jests at the imperial diagnosis; but not in this case do they laugh at scars who never felt a wound. Ask the *coup d'etat* for that? Florence rather sympathizes with her gentleman king, who has lived with the free old royal license, has kept up the dignity of the Italian state after the fashion of born figure-heads, and, on the whole, would rather do right than wrong if monarchy were best served thereby. What are the dangers of King Victor Emanuel's ill health may be best judged from the anxiety of Napoleon touching his condition. The sovereign who is affected with irreconcilables and what not, may well be concerned about a fellow crowned head whose disease bears traces of Mazzinism and Garibaldinism. The general condition of Europe is not a good sedative for royal digestion. Parliamentary dissolution anticipated in Prussia, ministerial unsettlement in Italy and Belgium, crisis in France, chaos in Spain, show an accelerated pulse and a popular fever. Were old King William added to the three invalids, the list of great continental patients would be complete, exclusive of that "sick man" of Turkey, who obstinately keeps well while the Czar keeps ailing. Who will calculate to what extent Europe would be revolutionized by the death of two of its kings? Republicanism rejubilant in France would be the signal for the general explosion of the mine of revolution throughout Europe. After that what deluge might happen we cannot say; but the washing away of certain despotic landmarks would not be regretted.

THE LINE LEAGUE IN THE NAVY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

If the American people and their representatives in Congress could understand what false and aristocratic principles have been arbitrarily and successfully inaugurated by the present administration of that much vaunted branch of their military system, the Navy Department, they would doubtless be astonished.

For more than twenty years past there has been a persistent and studied effort on the part of what are known as the line officers of the navy to increase and establish their own rank and precedence, and, as much as possible, to degrade and nullify that of the staff. In the navy the staff and line officers are about equal in number. They are alike useful and necessary in their various departments; each have their specific duties to perform, and their interests are precisely the same. So also should be their rights and privileges, but such is far from the fact.

During the war the line officers were rapidly promoted, and, moreover, four new grades were created in which to award and distinguish them. The staff corps were in the same ships, in the same battles, exposed to the same hardships and dangers, and did their duty as promptly and as well as the officers of the line. Their reward was speedy enough, but not exactly honorable or satisfactory! It was nothing more nor less than a reduction in the rank of every man of them from one to two grades. This was not done by the voice of the people; nor by Congress, nor by law; but by the bare assumption of the authority of a weak old man, acting temporarily as Secretary of the Navy, under the strong line influence which at the very outset of the administration had adroitly usurped the control of the Navy Department. When it is in the power of one man thus to degrade one-half of the officers of the American navy, there is certainly something radically wrong. That must be remedied, and it must be done this winter by Congress. Staff officers must be restored to their old places by act of Congress, and be put out of the reach of such annoyance and oppression. If it is necessary to put down one-half of the navy, the other half must come down too. If old staff officers of thirty and forty years' service must remain forever Commanders, then let the Admirals and Commodores be reduced to that grade as well. If there cannot be fraternity, let there at least be equality, and that, the staff officers trust, there assuredly will be before the close of the approaching session of Congress.

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—
No. 4465, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4950, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5471, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust.
AUSPIN & OBERGE,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
9 9 ths26t

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 132 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 23

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AND
Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22 wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Monferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Medor Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 25tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARranted for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 1244

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1869.
On the petition of WILLIAM W. HUBBELL, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 23d day of January, 1856, and reissued on the 19th day of January, 1858, for an improvement in ECCENTRIC EXPLOSIVE SHELLS, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 18th day of December next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 28th day of December next, and that said petition be heard on the 3d day of January next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
10 28th3w Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."
EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at
LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30†

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Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
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No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

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GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
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BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
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Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuth
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13
CAPITAL.....$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528'70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843'43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788'12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
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George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
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COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 19†
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
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REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer, William Divine, James Long,
John A. Wright, S. Morris Wain, James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin, John B. McCreery, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 15†

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000'00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279'22.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier, James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood, William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lewis C. Norris,
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
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Samuel W. Jones, Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown, Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor, T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh, John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason, Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,
ARTHUR G COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn, John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert, Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis, Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
George A. West, Mordecai Buckley.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Henry Killon was yesterday bound over by U. S. Commissioner Craig Biddle in $1000 to answer the charge of rectifying without paying a special tax.

—Last evening, about nine o'clock, a carriage containing Mrs. Murphy and several other persons, was overturned by coming in contact with a pile of rubbish at Sixth and Locust streets. The vehicle was much damaged, and Mrs. Murphy had one of her arms badly fractured. She was removed to her home, No. 110 Shippen street.

—United States Assistant Assessor W. H. Shelmire yesterday found thirteen barrels of illicit whisky located in a chicken-house on the property of Michael Righter, at Manayunk. The liquor underwent the ordinary form of seizure. Five barrels of contraband whisky were seized on Tuesday by Officers Brooks and Herr, on Water street, near Callowhill. As they bore the mark of E. Donnelly, distiller, at No. 1844 N. Ninth street, this place was subsequently seized on the statement of Mr. Brooks.

—The body of Admiral Stewart, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was deposited in the vault at Ronaldson's Cemetery in the presence of his relatives, the navy and army officers on duty in the city, and City Councils. The ceremonies at the interment consisted of the reading of the Episcopal burial service by Rev. Mr. Foggo, of Christ Church. The escort, consisting of military organizations and civic associations, moved at 3 o'clock, and presented indeed a creditable appearance.

—Chief Kelly, of the Detective force, ordered the officers of his department to keep a strict watch over the route of the funeral procession yesterday, and to be particularly vigilant at those points where the largest crowds would be most likely to assemble. Accordingly, Detectives Levy and Tryon, after looking among the persons on the sidewalks to Tenth and Spruce streets, stationed themselves there at a good point of observation, and soon saw and seized three men whom they knew, in the "push." One of them is named Michael Dowling, the others John Burke and John Sweeney. Dowling broke away and started up Tenth street, but was caught by a private citizen and handed to the officer. Burke threw away a jimmy, which is in the hands of the police, and Sweeney threw away a silver soup-ladle, which has evidently been stolen from a dinner table. It bears the initials "S. L. H." Dowling had on him several pairs of unbleached hose, marked H. V, and F. E. H. Burke had a number of picklocks on him and a couple of keys. Officer Roberts arrested James Maynes at Tenth and Spruce streets as a professional, and Officers Burns and Moore arrested at Tenth and Shippen streets John Scott, otherwise Scotty, and Robert Gilroy, also as professionals. Maynes and Scott are only recently out of prison. The prisoners were committed for a hearing at 2 o'clock to-day at the Central Station.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 127.

—Robert J. Walker is pronounced to be near his last.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $357,652.

—A new public market, to cost a million dollars, is to be erected in the upper part of New York.

—Two twenty-five cent notes, having no Treasury seal, and believed to have first circulated in New York, are afloat.

—It is estimated that the State Constabulary act proposed for New Hampshire has been defeated by at least two to one.

—Judgment has been given against the Cunard steamer Russia, for $240,000 damages, for sinking the Austrian ship Figlia Maggiore.

—Ten expert lady counters have been sent to New York, by Secretary Boutwell, to count the sheets of paper and currency being printed there.

—A private despatch received in New York states that the proposition for the repudiation of the North Carolina State bonds will be defeated in the Legislature by a large majority.

—Further returns from Wisconsin make the Legislature stand:—Senate, 18 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and 3 Independents; House, 55 Republicans, 33 Democrats, and 7 Independents.

—As a result of the arrival of a quantity of whisky at the Whetstone Indian Agency, Dakota, more than the usual amount of drunkenness has occurred among the Indians, and a fatal affray between two chiefs is reported.

—Minister Washburne, in a letter to a Washington friend, denies that he has estimated his contingent expenses for the next fiscal year at $15,000, and expresses his determination to keep within the amount allowed by the Department of State.

Foreign Affairs.

—Cholera is raging in Kief, Russia.

—The Spanish Moderados are said to be plotting another rising.

—Prim temporarily occupies Admiral Topete's recent position in the Spanish Cabinet.

—A large number of the deputies to the Spanish Cortes have pledged themselves to vote for the Duke of Genoa for king.

—The London *Times* thinks the English ministry have a most favorable opportunity to deal with the Irish land question.

—Several electoral meetings were held in Paris on Tuesday, and a demonstration made at night in favor of Rochefort. Still all is reported quiet.

—An intrigue for securing the throne of Spain for Duke Montpensier is reported. The Unionists, it is asserted, will appeal to arms if he is not accepted as a candidate.

—Prevost Paradol, an eminent French journalist, lectured in Edinburgh, Scotland, on Tuesday evening, in which he expressed his views upon the political situation in his country.

—A correspondent of the London *Daily News* thinks the opening of the Suez Canal ought to have been delayed a few months, as he fears the passage of a large ship will not be free from risk.

—Considerable excitement exists in Ireland on the question of amnesty to the imprisoned Fenians. In Dublin the rooms of the Amnesty Association were broken into and much damage done.

—It was asserted in the Spanish Cortes yesterday that an organization was at work in Paris and London, and Madrid and other cities of Spain, for the purpose of forwarding telegrams intended to injure Spanish interests in Cuba. Minister Bejarra thereupon announced the intention of Spain to sustain her honor and authority both at home and abroad; also, that the Cuban insurrection was losing ground.

Swarthmore College.

This structure, on the line of the West Chester Railroad, built by the members of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, was formally opened yesterday. The friends of the institution were conveyed to the grounds by a special train, furnished by the West Chester Railroad Company. After an examination of the building and partaking of a collation, the company assembled in the lecture-room in the main building, and listened to addresses from Edward Parrish, President of the College; Samuel Willetts and John D. Hicks, of New York; William Dorsey and Lucretia Mott. The building is of stone, 350 feet front by 50 feet deep, four stories in height, with a fire-proof main building, containing drawing and lecture rooms 80 feet by 60. The laundry is in a separate building and contains the boilers supplying the steam which heats the entire structure. The buildings are lighted with gas made on the premises. The amount expended in land and building is $205,000, all of which has been contributed by the friends of the institution. About $100,000 is still required to fully furnish the rooms and procure the necessary library and philosophical and astronomical apparatus, to enable the institution to take its place as a first-class college. Much praise was awarded to Hugh McIlvaine, Edward Hoopes, and William Dorsey, active members of the Building Committee, through whose exertions the pile has been reared and furnished. The college opens with one hundred and eighty students, about equally divided as to sex, the system of instruction being the joint education of boys and girls, though each occupy separate wings of the building. When fully completed and furnished, it will have a capacity for three hundred and fifty students. Before the adjournment of the meeting, several liberal donations were made towards the amount required to complete the building.

Foreign Items.

—*Le Figaro* says of Sainte-Beuve that few people ever wore mourning so often as he did. He made an ideal of the character and future of his famous contemporaries, which was seldom realized. When he perceived that he must renounce his chimera he put crape on his hat, and simply said:—"Such an one is dead, and I am wearing mourning for him." Thus he mourned for Lamartine, Lamennais, Victor Hugo, Buloz, Chateaubriand, and Beranger. On the day of his nomination to the Senate he wore his mourning hat to take his seat in the Luxembourg.

—The opening of the Suez Canal is expected by commercial men in Russia to produce great advantages for Russian trade, and preparations are being made for using it largely as a means of communication with India and Central Asia. The Steam Navigation Company at Odessa has determined to establish a regular line of steamers between the southern ports of the empire and the East, and has sent an agent to India for the purpose of obtaining statistical data as to the quantity and quality of the articles of commerce which it might be profitable to import into Russia. Telegraphic communication is also to be established between the southern ports and Constantinople. Meanwhile, the Government has made a very good stroke of policy with the object of strengthening its influence in Central Asia. It has persuaded the Emir of Bokhara to send his son, who is thirteen years old, to the Russian University at Warsaw, thus securing a valuable hostage for the Emir's future friendship, and at the same time gaining an opportunity of filling the young prince's mind with admiration of the greatness of Russia, and a conviction of the hopelessness of resisting her.

—A Parisian contemporary gives an amusing instance to which love of routine will push French officials. When a dog is found wandering about masterless in Paris he is taken to the *fourriere*, or municipal pound, where he is kept eight days, and if not claimed by the end of that time, either hanged or sold according to his value. It seems, however, that to claim a dog it is necessary to have a "certificate of morality," delivered by the commissary of police of the quarter in which one may reside. Here is a specimen of the document required. It was delivered to a lady:—"We, Commissary of Police of the City of Paris, and specially appointed to the quarter of ——, under our personal responsibility, certify that the black and white-haired dog, answering to the name of Badin, which is at the *fourriere*, belongs to M'me B., living Quai ——, and that the conduct of this lady has never given cause for reproach; in faith of which we have delivered the present certificate," etc. On the margin of the paper is a blank form, to be filled up with the description, not of the dog, but of the lady.

—The uneasiness which has prevailed in Government circles at Berlin of late has been considerably increased during the last few days by the opposition shown in the House to the Ministerial bills relative to the proposed loan of 100,000,000 thalers and the new provincial organization. On both questions the Government has been attacked, not only by the Fortschrittsmen, but by the free Conservatives and national Liberals, who are usually among its supporters, and it is generally believed that, if the bills are rejected, Herr von der Heydt, the Minister of Finance, and Count Itzenplitz, the Minister of Commerce, will resign. It is also stated that the King finds it very inconvenient to carry on the Government in the absence of Count Bismark, and that the appointment of another Minister in his place is in contemplation. A passage in his Majesty's last speech, in which he spoke of "his own policy" instead of "the policy of his Government," has been much remarked, and is regarded as significant of an approaching change in the direction above indicated. Among the candidates for the post of Foreign Minister and Chancellor of the North German Confederation, which would thus become vacant, the reactionist General Manteuffel and the Conservative leader Herr von Bodelschwingh have been mentioned, but neither of these seems to have much chance of success. According to trustworthy accounts, it appears more probable that, if the King should decide to remove Count Bismark from the direction of his Ministry, his choice will fall upon Herr von Werther, now the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the OLD ESTABLISHED Blank Book Manufactory OF JAS. B. SMITH & CO., No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly

COTTON, WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

J. T. EASTON. J. McMAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 3 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steamers furnished at the shortest notice. (25)

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	6 42	Moon Sets	morn.
Sun Sets	4 46	High Water	8 05

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. G. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Oct. 23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 27
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 29
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 30
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 30
Union	Southampton	New York	Nov. 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 2
England	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 4
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov. 4
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
America	New York	Bremen	Nov. 11
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 13
Camperia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 13
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Nov. 16
Paraguay	New York	London	Nov. 20
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 11
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 13
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 16
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 17
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque James Ives, Foster, Rotterdam, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Barque Leonidas, Gates, New Orleans, Warren & Gregg.
N. G. brig Evelina von Schroeder, Preutz, Cork for orders, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr E. M. Wright, Freeman, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barge Carrie F. Cole, Hallett, New York, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Claymont, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk yesterday.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 9th inst.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., and cleared again previous to 9th inst., to return.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, cleared at Boston 9th inst., for St. John, N. B.
Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, hence, at Cardenas 31st ult.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, from Charleston for Philadelphia, was seen 4th inst. 11 A. M. lat. 35 20, long. 75 10.
Brig Poinset, Snow, cleared at Havana 30th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Osseo, Walsh, hence, at St. John, N. B., 9th inst.
Schr W. F. Phillips, Somers, for Philadelphia, sailed from East Greenwich 8th inst.
Schr Glengarry, Yates, at Wilmington, N. C., 8th inst., from Charleston.
Schrs Adelia, Cohn; Hattie M. Howes; Eva Bell; Albert Pharo; and S. T. Wines, hence, at Washington, D. C., previous to 9th inst.
Schrs J. H. Marvel, Quillan, and William and James, Cutten, hence, at Richmond 9th inst.
Schrs Searsville, Chase, and Zoyla, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.
Schr Augusta Wilson, Floyd, hence, at Bangor 6th inst.
Schrs Sarah J. Bright, Shaw; J. L. Maloy, Russell; C. & C. Brooks, Brooks; and Chas. E. Smith, Hanson, hence, at Providence 9th inst.
Schr Southerner, Darling, hence, at Portsmouth 7th instant.
Schrs Francis, Gibbs, from Boston, and Richard Law, York, from Stonington, both for Philadelphia, at New London 6th inst.
Schr O. J. Ericsson, Smith, hence, at Stonington 8th instant.
Schr Ida della Torre, Davis, hence, at Bristol 8th inst.
Schr Matthew Vassar, Jr., Christie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 8th inst.
Schrs H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, for Portland; Wm. Walton, Reeves, for Boston; and C. P. Stickney, for do., all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 9th inst.
Schrs A. Tirrell, Adkins, hence for Boston; Maggie J. Chadwick, Gage, hence for New Haven; and W. B. Darling, Baxter, hence for New Bedford, at New York 9th instant.
Schrs Transit, Rackett, from Bridgeport, and George Nevinger, Smith, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 9th inst.
Schr Edward, Seaman, sailed from Richmond 8th inst. for James river, to load for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANY.

Brig Amos M. Roberts (of Belfast), Doak, from Boston for Philadelphia, still remains ashore at Tarpaulin Cove, where she was driven during the gale of Sept. 8th. A gang of men has sent from Belfast to try and get her off.

It is reported that six vessels have gone ashore on the southern part of Cuttyhunk, having been deceived by the lights of vessels anchored in the bay shining over the land.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Steamers and other vessels running in Long Island Sound should look out for two schooners sunk in their track.

Official notice is given that on and after the 10th of December the color of the lighthouse tower on Loggerhead Key, Dry Tortugas group, will be changed from its present natural brick color to white from the base to half its entire height, and the remainder, including the lantern, to black.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HERRMANN.

HERRMANN, THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR, THIS THURSDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT TWO. TO-MORROW (Friday), FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA OF PROFESSOR HERRMANN, IN A GRAND AND NEW PROGRAMME, And on which occasion MADAME HERRMANN Will appear, for the first time in Philadelphia, IN A CONCERT, IN WHICH SHE WILL SING TWO OPERATIC SELECTIONS. SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE. Admission, $1, including reserved seats. FAMILY CIRCLE, 50 cents; GALLERY, 25 cents. Seats now for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 924 Chesnut street, and at the Academy. 10 30

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MATINEE. HERRMANN! HERRMANN! HERRMANN! SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE AT 2, AT POPULAR PRICES. Admission, 75c. Children, 50c. Family Circle, 50c. Children, 25c. SATURDAY NIGHT, LAST GRAND PERFORMANCE

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AMUSEMENTS.

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GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Manager.....H. GRAU

CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING. PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS FOR EIGHT NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, EIGHT DOLLARS.

The sale of which commenced THIS MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

The Manager announces a short season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, WHEN THE ORIGINAL COMPANY OF WELL KNOWN AND FAVORITE ARTISTS, Comprising, among others,

Mme. Marie Frederici,	Mme. Johanna Rotter,
Mme. Bertha Johannsen,	Mme. Sophie Dzinba,
Mr. Franz Himmer,	Mr. Theo. Habelmann,
Mr. Wilhelm Formes,	Mr. Heinrich Steinecke,
Mr. Johann Ahrend,	Mr. Hoffman,
	Mr. Joseph Weinlich,

who, a few years ago, created so favorable an impression in this city, and concluded one of the MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA ENGAGEMENTS ON RECORD IN AMERICA, and who recently closed in New York, at the Theatre Francais, a LONG AND BRILLIANT SEASON, will have the honor of appearing in this city in FAVORITE GERMAN OPERAS, which have not been represented here for nearly four years.

FULL CHORUS AND POWERFUL ORCHESTRA, Selected under the able direction of Messrs. CARL ANSCHUTZ and WALTER RIETZ, so as to give the utmost satisfaction to those who desire to see thorough and exact operatic representations.

THE REPERTOIRE is one of unusual richness and brilliancy, and will be selected from the following works:—

Faust	Gounod	Magic Flute	Mozart
Martha	Flotow	Freyschutz	Weber
Fidelio	Beethoven	La Juive	Halevy
Fra Diavolo	Auber	Don Giovanni	Mozart
Masaniello	Auber	Huguenots	Meyerbeer
La Dame Blanche	Auber	Stradella	Flotow

One of the features of the season being that NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED.

THE SCALE OF PRICES adopted for the season is such that cannot but be deemed liberal. The sale of seats for any of the performances will commence TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at Trumpler's Music Store and at the Academy. 11 6

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

FULL HOUSES! FULL HOUSES! BOGUS! BOGUS! BOGUS!

A DRAMATIC SENSATION. LAURA KEENE as KATE POMEROY, And the entire Company in the cast. With New Scenery. Startling Effects. CONCLUDING WITH A YACHT RACE. Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ½ to 8. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 11, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF LUCILLE WESTERN, Who will have the honor of appearing in her powerful creation and thrilling portraiture of LADY ISABEL VANE, IN EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN AND LAST NIGHT OF EAST LYNNE. A MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN ON SATURDAY, AT 2. THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN will be performed.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins ½ to 8. SECOND WEEK OF LOST AT SEA. HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, LOST AT SEA. With New Scenery, Original Music, Hungerford Bridge, Great Fire Scene, Full Company in the Cast. SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, THE ONLY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock, of LOST AT SEA.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, THE ZANFRETTA TROUPE AND CARON FAMILY. FIRST WEEK OF THE MAGIC STAR AND LA FETE CHAMPETRE, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC. Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique). Mr. Charles H. Duprez.....Manager. MARKED AND UNEQUALLED SUCCESS. THIS EVENING, AND CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT. Third week of the great artistic DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe. Still Another New Programme This Week. First Time, New Burlesque, PATTI THE REAL, AND PATTI THE IMPOSTOR. Admission, 50 c.; Gallery, 25 c.; Parquette, 75c. [11 8 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE EVERY EVENING. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

CONCERT HALL. THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, FIRST GRAND CONCERT BY THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, Composed of over FORTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS, Together with the following EMINENT SOLOISTS:— MISS ALIDE TOPP, The Celebrated Pianiste; MR. H. SCHMITZ (French Horn), MR. C. WEINER (Flute

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture—"Tannhauser,".....Wagnt
2. Allegretto—"8th Symphony,".....Beethoven
3. "L'Invitation a la Danse,".....Weber (Instrumentation by Hector Berlioz).
4. "Traumerei".....Schumann
5. Concerto for Piano, No. 1, E flat.....Liszt MISS ALIDE TOPP.
6. Overture—"William Tell".....Rossini
7. Waltz—"On the Beautiful Blue Danube,".....Strauss
8. Serenade for Flute and French Horn.....Titl MESSRS. WIENER AND SCHMITZ.
9. Polka Mazurka—"Lob der Frauen,".....Strauss
10. Fackeltanz, No. 1, in B.....Meyerbeer

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING. The sale of Reserved Seats for any of the Three Concerts will commence THIS MORNING, at O. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. 11 8

The only Piano-fortes used at Theodore Thomas' Concerts are the celebrated WEBER PIANOS, from J. A. Getze's warerooms, 1102 Chesnut street.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER, whose death is recorded in another column, and whose public career is sketched at length elsewhere, was in some respects the most able man ever born in Pennsylvania. He possessed a remarkable degree of the statesmanlike sagacity which is one of the rarest attributes in this nation of politicians. At an early period of his life he departed from the usual line of emigration by seeking a new home in Mississippi, and speedily established a reputation there which secured his admission to the national arena that was best fitted for the display of his talents. As a young member of the United States Senate, at a time when it was filled with intellectual giants, he strengthened and confirmed his reputation, and during the last quarter of a century he exercised a marked and, in some cases, a controlling influence upon many important national events. In the Democratic National Convention of 1844 he was the prime mover in enforcing the two-third rule, which, by defeating Van Buren's nomination, gave a new direction to the whole policy of the country, and as Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury he was the author of the tariff of 1846, which gave such deep offense to his native State, and laid the foundation of many important political changes. In a number of leading Presidential contests pamphlets from his pen obtained a wide circulation, and exerted a greater influence than any other documents of contemporaneous issue. He rendered great aid in this manner to Buchanan in the memorable contest of 1856, which was illy requited in turn, by Buchanan's treatment of Walker when he was acting as Governor of Kansas. His career in that office and the occurrences connected therewith gave the culminating interest to the anti-Lecompton movement, which finally resulted in the downfall of the old Democratic party and the triumph of the Republican organization. With the latter Robert J. Walker was never in full sympathy, although he aided the cause of the nation during the war. He was devotedly attached to the Democratic party, but one of his great aims was to purify that party of Southern sectionalism and of treason, and he was a deadly antagonist of Jeff. Davis, whom he had opposed in Mississippi as well as on a broader arena. Intellectually, Robert J. Walker had few equals. As a lawyer, in great national cases, he possessed wonderful astuteness; as a statesman his perceptions were remarkably clear; as a politician he engineered some of the most difficult and important movements ever made in this country; and as a controversial writer on political questions he surpassed all his contemporaries.

THE SCHOOLS FOR FREEDMEN.

ONE of the most iniquitous features of the American system of slavery was the prohibition of education by severe penalties. Some of the slaves of ancient nations were the most intelligent and learned men of their day, but our Southern taskmasters, not satisfied with enchaining the body, sought to dwarf the minds of their unhappy victims. It was deemed a crime to teach a slave the alphabet, and no bondman could acquire even the rudiments of learning except by stealth or as an especial and unusual favor. A Maryland negro, now more than eighty years of age, who manifests much interest in the freedmen's schools of that State, was recently asked if he had any learning himself, to which he replied, "Only what I got behind de plow-tail—stole it like." When he was asked, "How was that, uncle?" he replied, "Why, when children gwine to school, I goes up to de fence, get little lesson from dem in de book—*give chile hen egg for it*, you see." Thus, while all the civilized world was striving to make education universal, and while some of the most despotic countries of Europe were making it compulsory, no pains were spared to stamp out every spark of intelligence among the Southern negroes. It is no wonder, under these circumstances, that the philanthropic spirits of the nation did not consider the work arising from abolition complete without an earnest effort to illuminate the mass of ignorance which had been thus artificially and most unjustly created. To deny to four millions of human beings, in this age, all opportunities of mental enlightenment, was a crime only one degree less detestable than the perpetuation of slavery itself, and the duty of undoing this great wrong was only secondary in importance to emancipation.

The eighth semi-annual report on schools for freedmen, giving an account of the operations for the six months ending July 1, 1869, has recently been issued by the General Superintendent, J. W. Alvord, and it furnishes much valuable information illustrative of the progress of the great work which has been prosecuted in part by the Government and in part by benevolent associations. The field of labor has been so wonderfully extensive that many of its subdivisions have never been reached, but the results, on the whole, are eminently satisfactory and creditable. In the wide domain where, ten years ago, there was not a single school for the education of an enslaved race, there is now an aggregate of day, night, regular, irregular, secular, and Sunday-schools for the freedmen of no less than 4424, supplied with 9503 teachers and attended by 256,353 pupils. For the support of these schools more than one million of dollars was contributed during a period of six months, not quite half of this sum being obtained from the Government, and nearly one-fifth of it being contributed by the freedmen themselves. The schools are now in a better condition and more largely attended than at any former period, the increase over the six months previously reported being 444 in the number of schools, 855 in the number of teachers, and 16,407 in the number of pupils. In view of the many difficulties that had to be overcome, the neglect of all forms of popular education in the South, and the strong feeling of hostility to the enlightenment of the negroes by which a large portion of the Southern whites are still animated, the work has been attended with extraordinary success, and it well deserves to be ranked among the greatest triumphs of modern civilization. We regret that, although cases of criminal hostility to the freedmen's schools and teachers are growing less frequent, they still occasionally occur. Not long since a new school-house was burnt at Slaughter's Neck, Sussex county, Delaware, before the plastering was dry, and there was little doubt that this destruction was the work of incendiaries, as declarations had been made that it was "no use to build a nigger school-house; it shall not stand; it shall be burned down." At one place in Louisiana a faithful colored teacher was killed a few months since. A teacher in Kentucky reports that he was visited one night by the Ku-Klux Klan, who threatened to kill him if he did not instantly give up his school; and similar occurrences are reported in various other quarters. There is, however, in thousands of Southern neighborhoods, a marked improvement in the tone of popular sentiment, and in some States active opposition to the education of the freedmen seems to have entirely ceased.

The continued interest of the negroes is a constant incentive to renewed exertions, and it is frequently displayed in a touching manner. One old colored woman in North Carolina, who attends night school, and works very hard that her children may go to school, feels consoled for her labors and privations by the family progress in learning, and says:—"I tells you, massa, we can't feel hungry when we reads; dats better than vittals, massa." Another old freedwoman in Mississippi, a widow with seven children, who is very poor, says:—"I mean to educate my children, if I have to work my hands off. While the hoecake lasts they go to school." An old negro in Mississippi says:—"If I nebber does nothing more while I live, I shall give my children a chance to go to school, for I considers education next best ting to liberty," and another negro in the same locality declares:—"Dere isn't money enough in all old Massysippi to buy what larning my chile got from you all."

There is good reason to believe that at no distant period the education of the mass of the Southern whites, which has hitherto been fearfully neglected, will be liberally provided for, mainly on account of the example set, and the exertions made, primarily, for the instruction of the freedmen. A double good will thus result from the labors which have been prosecuted with such praiseworthy zeal, and the removal of the veil of ignorance from the Southern mind will prove in the end the crowning glory of the great work of reconstruction.

PAT AND HIS PIPE.

THE war for the liberation of Ireland from British tyranny is about to commence in earnest. The Fenians have talked long enough, and now they intend to act with decision. It is their purpose to subdue the Britishlion, but first they intend to pull out his teeth and cut his claws. There are to be no more insurrections, riots, and invasions; to produce no better results than sending a few unhappy patriots to the gallows, but Pat has now fallen back on strategy, and very Irish strategy at that. The Fenian Amnesty Committee in London has issued a general request to Irishmen to abstain from the use of tobacco until the imprisoned Fenians are released, the object being to reduce the revenue and thus bring the Government to terms, through fear of bankruptcy, and at the same time to accumulate a fund for continuing the agitation. This, it will be seen, is killing two birds with one stone, and really the scheme has a most fascinating appearance on paper. The duties on tobacco furnish England with a large portion of her revenue, and it is scarcely possible to estimate the effect that will be produced when millions of Irishmen knock the ashes out of their dudheens for the last time, and raising the blackened bowls aloft, swear that not another whiff shall be blown until Gladstone succumbs and strikes the chains from the limbs of the imprisoned heroes. And then all the money that would have been expended in tobacco will of course go into the Fenian treasury; and as John Bull's purse grows less, that of Pat will be swelled with a plethora of wealth, and he will be able to meet his ancient adversary on something more than equal terms. The Boston tea party was nothing to this, and yet it secured the independence of America. When Pat abandons his pipe, Ireland also will be free—perhaps. To make the thing a certainty, however, all that is needed is for every true-born Irishman to refuse on any terms to drink any more whisky until the green banner with the golden harp of Brian Boru—we believe the harp originally belonged to this hero—waves in triumph from the topmost tower of Dublin Castle. What a novel spectacle would be presented by the entire race of Irishmen forswearing tobacco and whisky! This of itself would be sufficient to induce Gladstone to conclude that the time had arrived for the adoption of a conciliatory policy, and the prison doors would fly open without further argument, and the Fenian captives would fly to the arms of the Amnesty Committee, and rejoice with them that the hour of Ireland's deliverance had come at last. Pat may give up his pipe, but the whisky?—ah, there's the rub!

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A CASE of considerable interest has just been decided in the New York Superior Court, involving the responsibility of insurance companies. An insurance company declined to pay a policy on the ground that the person insured vitiated it by committing suicide. It was found, however, impossible to prove this, and the affair was settled by the company abandoning its case. This brings us to the question whether it is to the advantage of an insurance company to dispute a matter of this kind. The number of men who would be likely to kill themselves for the sake of securing to their families the amount for which they may be insured, must necessarily be so small as to be scarcely appreciable in a calculation of risks; and, indeed, death by suicide is so rare that it seems scarcely worth while to consider it at all. The trouble is that, with an exception against death by suicide, such as is contained in most life insurance policies, the door is opened for litigation and trouble, both to insurer and insured, without corresponding benefit to either. Would it not be much better and more satisfactory to all parties if the insurance companies were to strike an average of all risks, and so give the insurer and his family to understand that they are secure under every contingency?

In other branches of the insurance business, the manner in which policies are usually drawn is even more unsatisfactory, and the number of exceptions, generally printed in the finest type, is so great that many persons really do not know whether they are insured or not. In marine insurance, especially, a wide door is open to fraud; and the notorious difficulty that insurers have in getting payment for damages of limited amount, annually causes a loss to the insurance companies of thousands of dollars that might be saved by a little liberality. Many owners give the captains of their vessels orders not to bring in bills for damages under certain amounts that will be sufficiently large to secure payment. In all of these cases the most satisfactory method of doing business would certainly be to estimate all the risks, and then strike an average. Even if the premium were to be a little higher, insurers would rather pay it than run the risks they now do of having their property destroyed, and then to find some exception in the policy, that had been overlooked, brought forward by the insurance companies as an excuse for non-payment. Under the present way of doing business many insurers scarcely feel any more secure than if they had not taken out policies at all, and the disposition manifested by some companies to shirk their responsibilities, if possible, is not calculated to advance the interests of the business or to increase the confidence of property owners.

BY THE formal opening of Swarthmore College yesterday, an important addition has been made to the educational institutions of the State. It will be especially useful to students connected with the branch of the Friends or Quakers who are popularly known as Hicksites; but one of the speakers at the inauguration declared that in a broader sense it would not be sectarian in its character, as the plan of operations contemplated "no confession of faith, or formalism in worship."

PIUS IX. VS. FREE MASONRY.

Hitchcock's New Monthly Magazine for December will contain an important article under the above title, in answer to the recent order of the Pope calling before the Œcumenical Council, as special objects of censure, Bible Societies and Free Masons. The writer disputes, on the part of the Masonic fraternity, the right of the Pope to interfere with its affairs under any pretext, and shows that Masonry is in full accord with the true spirit of Christianity. We make the following extract from the advanced sheets that have been furnished us:—

"Whoever is a believer in Christ is our friend and brother, irrespective of the form or title under which he chooses to pay his homage or perform what he considers his religious obligations.

"But when any sect of Catholic or Protestant persuasion attempts to dictate to mankind in matters of state, or purely secular affairs, we claim the right to analyze its motives and denounce them, if need be.

"The time was when priests and ministers of the Gospel were the main instructors, and, necessarily, the directors of the people, even in worldly affairs—when the reign of caste was deemed absolutely requisite to the well-being of society; but that time has long since passed away. The temporal power then granted to the clergy has been revoked by the dawning of greater intelligence among the masses. Cheap educational facilities, brought about by the steam press and the electric telegraph, have been substituted in their place, and to-day men think for themselves.

"The action of his Holiness in thus throwing down the gauntlet in the face of civilization—in attempting to revive in the nineteenth century the obsolete dogmas of the age of darkness—and the direct insult offered to one of the purest and best of social institutions, cannot fail to produce results which will nearly, if not quite, extinguish the remaining power of his reign in Europe; while in America it will be the means of lessening respect for him, and of convincing thousands of the great necessity for preserving in wide separation the affairs of Church and State.

"Free Masonry had its birth long before Pope Pius IX, and, judging the future by the past, it will flourish long after his Holiness shall be numbered among his illustrious predecessors. Its mission has been ever free from political aims. It has kept steadily on in the path of the Good Samaritan, and the fires of virtue, truth, and justice still burn brightly upon its altars. Its ritual has never forgotten that to Cæsar belong the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's."

—The peine forte et dure to which accused persons in France are subjected by the system of repeated interrogation employed in that country to further the ends of justice has always excited our curiosity from the marked contrast which it presents to our own plan of procedure. A French paper, describing the effect of this process on the murderer Tropmann, says:—"This interrogation is the terror of the guilty. It is an agony that is daily repeated—a moral torture which has succeeded the actual rack without its apparatus of torment. When that monstrous system of physical suffering come to help the moral it was perhaps easier to keep silence than it is in the present day. Bones cracked in the boot, the joints were dislocated on the rack, but it was only necessary to keep silence. Now one must speak and yet say nothing. "I shall say nothing, they will know nothing," this is Tropmann's leading idea. He has turned it over and over in his mind, and ever comes back to that phrase which he murmurs to himself like the cadence of a tune, "I shall say nothing; they will know nothing." Yesterday, as the day before yesterday, he had promised himself that he would say nothing, and yet he saw the judge reflect after he had uttered some insignificant words, and the clerk wrote to his dictation. Again he determines that to-day shall be as yesterday, and to-morrow as to-day. 'They shall know nothing; I shall say nothing.' Then Tropmann begins by refusing to answer, then comes to yes and no; and at last, carried away by the wish to defend himself, relates for the hundredth time the romance of the guilt of Jean Kinck. He stops suddenly; has his memory been faithful? Has he not been betrayed into some slight variation? Yes; he has said such and such a thing which did not figure in his previous accounts. His tongue cleaves to the roof of his mouth—he is at the last gasp. 'Write that down, clerk,' and the pen scratches again on the paper. A few minutes more, and Tropmann, exhausted, is given back into the hands of his warders. The judge knows something more. The accused knows nothing." Imagination may perhaps magnify the sufferings of the culprit whose secret is being thus gradually forced from his unwilling lips; but the *Gaulois* relates as a matter of fact that Tropmann the other day refused to take some medicine which had been ordered for him, lest it should contain some substance possessing the virtue of making him divulge what he wished to conceal.

—One of the French papers believes in an ingenious method by which a distinguished statesman of the Court of Rome puts an end to inconvenient interviews. If the Minister does not wish to answer a question put to him, or thinks the audience he has granted extends to an unreasonable length, he puts his hand to his skull cap. Immediately a terrific cannonade explodes behind the arm-chair of his Eminence. This noise proceeds from a parrot, who imitates the thunder of guns whenever the Minister touches his cap. The unhappy bird is said to have belonged to Admiral Lord Nelson, and was present at the battle of Trafalgar, since which time it has been out of its mind. The noise of the cannon, combined with the terrible scenes it then witnessed, upset its reason; and the poor distracted biped now imitates the boom boom of the cannonade whenever it sees his Eminence carry his hand to his head-gear, because this familiar gesture recalls to its memory thousands of Englishmen uncovering their heads at the sight of the corpse of Nelson, its own beloved master, slain in that naval engagement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FULL LINES.

So large is our stock of PIECE GOODS in our

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

that, although our sales have been so great, we have still

FULL AND COMPLETE LINES
OF ALL THE
FINEST FABRICS AND TEXTURES,
AFFORDING THE
MOST AMPLE RANGE OF CHOICE,
AT THE
CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

NOTE.—In our Ready-made Department we are selling as beautiful OVERCOATS as will be turned out this season by any merchant-tailoring house in the city. 10 26§

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."
It HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 20, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tf 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1869.
A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.
By order of the Board of Directors.
11 4 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DE CORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHTON, JR.,
11 3 10t Cashier.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6. CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
11 10 tf Treasurer.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 2w

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
2 4§ R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 25§

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 2§

☞ REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ THOSE PERSONS THAT HAVE BUSIness with WILLIAM HINCKLE will call at his Office, No. 732 WALNUT Street. 11 11 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
HALL YOUNG MEES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET.
The Course of Scientific Lectures for 1869—70, free to members and their friends, will be opened TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, by Professor LEMUEL J. DEAL.
Subject:—"Chemical Affinity."
To be illustrated with numerous and brilliant experiments.
Nov. 19, Rev. E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.
Subject:—"Russia, the Most Progressive Nation of the Eastern Continent."
Nov. 26, Rev. F. F. ADAMS, D. D.
Subject:—"Infidel Theories Concerning Man.
Membership, $1 00 per annum.
Tickets furnished at the Secretary's desk. 1t

☞ THE HOLY COMMUNION WILL BE administered in the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M. On TUESDAY and THURSDAY there will be Public Meetings for Prayer, at 10 A. M.
The Business Meetings of the Members of the respective Societies will take place at 11 A. M. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 4 P. M. on Thursday.
A collection will be taken at each meeting. 11 9 3t*

☞ EVANGELICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting will be held (D. V.) at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 11, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, D. D., of Boston, Mass.; Rev. MATSON MEIER SMITH, D. D., of Newark, N. J.; and THOMAS A. JAGGAR, of New York. 11 9 3t*

CLOTHING.

FOR YOUR BUSINESS SUIT,

You want one of our universally admired

Checked Pattern Suits,

With "Beaufort" Coat.
"Harvard" Coat.
"Oxford" Coat, or
"Chesterfield" Coat.

The whole arrangement to be surmounted with a magnificent
Treble-milled Melton Overcoat,
Kersaymere Overcoat,
Double Beaver Cloth Overcoat,
Drab Devonshire Overcoat,
Or any other kind of Overcoat you may desire from our ample stock.

We can rig you out completely

In Ten Minutes!

With a gorgeous BUSINESS SUIT, and then you can go and ATTEND TO YOUR BUSINESS.

Cheaper than ever! Come and see!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

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MERCHANT TAILORS,
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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 11 thstu2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS. By order of Messrs. Hecht Brothers, New York.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 15, 1869, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
A CARD.—We are authorized by Messrs. Hecht Bros. to say that this will be the largest assortment of Holiday Goods ever offered by them, and will comprise articles from very low to very high cost goods, lots suitable for jobbers and first-class retail trade. 11 11 3t

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN EVANS & MILLER, Coal Dealers, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of J. E. Evans. The business will be continued and all bills settled by C. E. MILLER,
No. 734 SWANSON Street.
November 8, 1869. 11 9 3t

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
8 4 thstarp§ E. S. HARLEY

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Orandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S
LONDON FANCY BISCUITS.
ALBERT, EUGENIE, AND PEARL MACAROONS,
ARROWROOT DESSERT RUSK,
PALACE VARIETIES, MIXED,
GINGERBREADS,
And a great variety of FINE BISCUITS for social parties.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION
BY
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
ASTRACHANS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS. [11 9 1mrp
WATERPROOFS.
WATERPROOFS.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
Our stock is now complete, with a large assortment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance.
Ladies' Cloakings.
IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from $1 75 upwards.
VELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS,
VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS,
ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS.
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND MIXTURES, from $1 00 upwards.
Men's and Boys' Wear.
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards.
PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS.
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS.
FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
11 5 tuthss2m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.
The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 11 9 tuths1mrp

FURS.

510.---FURS, CHEAP AND GOOD.
JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,
AT THEIR NEW AND LIGHT STORE,
No. 510 ARCH Street,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS., SOUTH SIDE,
Are selling their
Splendid Stock of Fresh Imported and Best Made and Trimmed Furs,
At Reduced Prices.
Please give them a call, and satisfy yourselves as to the truthfulness of this advertisement. No business done on Saturday. Furs altered, etc. 11 6 stuth13t

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Frames made to order, repaired and regilt.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
New and Old Engravings. Chromos of all kinds. Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand.
Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished.
Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept or attended to.
The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1869.

The Flunkies' Fizzle.

In an unguarded moment yesterday I made a remark for which I find it difficult to forgive myself, viz:—That the occasion which was to celebrate the unveiling of the Vanderbilt bronze promised to be worth attending. The very earnest and serious representations made to me induced me to allow that intimation to escape me. Fully awake to the undying nature of print, and to the publicity given to my statement by the circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, I herewith publicly deplore the inadvertency. I clothe myself in sackcloth and ashes, so to speak, and in this public manner request condonement. The unveiling of the statue *was* worth looking at, and nothing else was worth a tinker's imprecation. Invitations were issued for about two thousand people and accommodations furnished for about one hundred. So large was the crowd that Augustus Schell and the Hon. Oakey Hall were ousted out, and a long array of distinguished citizens similarly treated. The collation consisted of cider-punch and poorman's pound-cake. These were intended for the barbarians, those who constituted the assembly at large, including Augustus Schell, the Mayor, and the distinguished citizens above alluded to. For the members of the press special accommodations were provided. Special? O yes! The press had done so much for Commodore Vanderbilt and his right-hand man, Captain Albert Degroot, that it had a separate table "all alone by itself. What was on this table I don't know. It may have been cider and pound-cake; it may have been something stronger than the one and solider than the other. I can't pretend to say. My agents were posted there, but, like reporters at a fashionable wedding, "were unable to gain the particulars." One big cake was visible, and that was grabbed for by at least fifty hands. The tag-rag and bobtail of the Bohemian press were there, scallawags who are standing institutions at free lunches, and whose normal condition, if they can be said to have any, is that of being permanently "on the make." The few newspaper people of standing who were present—and there were some, who had been seduced under the delusion that the entire affair was a dignified public concession to Commodore Vanderbilt's claims to greatness—were too disgusted to remain long. Mr. William Ross Wallace (who writes for the New York *Ledger*) recited an ode, as well as the circumstances with which he was encumbered permitted him to, and an extremely long introductory prayer was made by a clergyman, whose well-educated palate probably warned him that there was no temptation to hurry. The whole affair was a fizzle, not superinduced by Commodore Vanderbilt himself, but by the flunkies who came between him and it.

Few people in this city, or out of it, are aware how much good is accomplished by the

Five Points House of Industry.

During the year which is to expire next Thursday (Thanksgiving Day), there have been over 1500 inmates of that house. Of these more than 1200 have been furnished with situations or returned to their friends; nearly 1200 children have been taught in the schools; 4000 meals have been furnished; 100,000 lodgings; 10,000 garments; 1500 pairs of shoes; 150,000 pounds of bread, and corresponding quantities of meal, vegetables, and meat. I walked through the institution the other morning, and could not help being interested in the charitable abstracts that were put before me. The whole number of inmates of the House since its organization is nearly 18,000, and two-thirds of these are children. Nearly all the very small children are adopted out, and the larger ones are placed in farmers' families. At the present time the House is daily furnishing 1000 meals, and its weekly bill of fare consists of bread, beef, mutton, heavy bean and vegetable soups, hominy, bread and coffee. The monthly expenses are about $3000, and the House is open and the schools are continued through the entire year without vacations.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *Bogus* will be performed this evening. Miss Keene comes to the relief of the critics and the public, and gives the important information that this piece was dramatized from a novel by the Hon. Mrs. Norton by Boucicault, and placed upon the London stage under the title of *The School for Scheming*; it was brought to America by Boucicault, and produced at Wallack's as *Love and Money*, and was afterwards adapted to the stage of other cities under the title of *Gilt*. It is pleasant to know who the author of this remarkable piece is, so that no innocent person will be suspected. We did not imagine, however, that even Boucicault could turn out such a perfectly worthless performance.

AT THE WALNUT *East Lynne* will be performed this evening, with Miss Lucille Western as "Lady Isabel." *East Lynne* will be performed for the last time tomorrow, for Miss Western's benefit.

There will be a matinee on Saturday, when the *Ticket-of-Leave Man* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH, this evening, *Lost at Sea* will be performed.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a first-rate minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of burnt-cork attractions will be offered this evening.

HERRMANN will have his first benefit in America this evening, at the Academy of Music, and the occasion will be made unusually interesting by a variety of attractions. Herrmann will introduce an entirely new programme, which will include some of his most wonderful and intricate feats of magic; and Madame Herrmann will give several operatic selections. This lady is reported to be an unusually fine singer, and her appearance will be an event of interest. Herrmann is a remarkable performer, and we hope that the public will show their appreciation of his talents by crowding the Academy of Music this evening.

On Saturday there will be a grand matinee for the accommodation of families.

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA will give its first grand concert at Concert Hall this evening. This orchestra is composed of the best instrumental talent of New York, and under the direction of Mr. Thomas it has been brought to a high state of perfection. Its reputation is deservedly very high, and the three concerts to be given this evening, to-morrow, and on Saturday should receive the most liberal patronage. A first-rate programme will be presented this evening, and the concert will be made more interesting by the performance of Miss Alide Topp, who will render Liszt's Concerto for the piano, No. 1, E flat. Messrs. Weiner and Schmitz will perform a serenade for the flute and French horn, by Titl.

THE FRANKO CHILDREN will appear to-morrow and Saturday evenings, at the Assembly Building, in grand musical entertainments. These children are said to be very talented musicians, and their performances will doubtless be up to a high standard of excellence. Madame Henrietta Behrens will appear at both concerts. On Saturday there will be a family matinee.

The following programme will be presented this evening:—

PART FIRST.

1. Il Trovatore—Grand Fantaisie Brillante, for violin..... Alard
Played by Sam, accompanied on the piano by Selma.
2. Song—"Lover and Bird"..... Guilielmo
Madame Henrietta Behrens.
3. "L'Invitation a la Danse," Rondo Brillante.. ..... Weber
Arranged for two pianos by F. W. Bauer.
Played by Selma and Jeannette.
4. Meditation," for violin and piano..... Gounod
Played by Nahan, Rachel, Sam, and Jeannette, accompanied by Selma.
5. Song—"Sailor's Wife"..... Boot
Madame Henrietta Behrens.
6. Souvenir di Bellini—Fantaisie Brillante for violin..... Artot
Played by Jeannette, accompanied by Sam.

PART SECOND.

7. Piano solo—"Joyful and Sorrowful"... Wilmers
For the left hand. Played by Selma.

Note.—The playing with the left hand by Selma of this solo was received with the utmost enthusiasm in New York, and had to be repeated three times.

8. "L'Estasi d'Amore"..... L. Badia
Madame Henrietta Behrens.
9. Solo, violin—Burlesque variations on Yankee Doodle..... Vieuxtemps
Played by Sam, accompanied by Selma.
10. Variations for four violins—"God Save the Queen"..... Sam Franko
Played by Jeannette, Sam, Rachel, and Nahan, accompanied by Selma.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—The season of German opera announced to commence next week at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. Grau, promises to be most enjoyable. The combination of artists is a very strong one, and there is every assurance that the performances will be unusually excellent. The *repertoire* is one of unusually high character, and the works are such as have permanently established themselves in the favor of the public. The chorus and orchestra will be selected with care, and will be under the direction of Messrs. Carl Anschutz and Walter Rietz. The price of subscription tickets is very low, being but eight dollars for the eight nights and one matinee, with secured seats. Tickets can now be procured at Trumpler's.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING—MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.—*In store a choice assortment of entirely New Styles of Goods in Ready-made Garments, superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any other ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Also in the piece, to be made to order in the best and finest manner.*

Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 630 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. Wilbor, No. 105 Court street, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

CALLENDER'S STAMP AGENCY, for the sale of United States Revenue Stamps, N. W. corner Third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $25 and upwards, 3 per cent.
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Address orders to Callender's Stamp Agency, N. W. corner Third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

ALL THE standard acting plays as performed at the theatres, or for private entertainment, can be obtained at PETER ABEL'S LITERARY CURIOSITY SHOP, No. 131 S. Seventh street.

NEW
BROWN, BLUE, AND DRAB
KERSEY
OVERCOATINGS
NOBBY
GREEN, BROWN, AND GREY MIXED
FUR BEAVER
OVERCOATINGS.
ALL COLORS
CZARINE, EDDERDON, CASTOR, AND PICQUE
BEAVER
OVERCOATINGS.
ALL STYLES
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND DOMESTIC CASSIMERES
AND
FANCY VELVET AND SILK VESTINGS.
ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN THE CLOTHING LINE
MADE UP TO ORDER BY
CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PAH! HOW DISGUSTING! is the exclamation of every lady who indiscreetly ventures to apply the ordinary hair dyes or "colorers" or "restorers" to her whitening ringlets. Mud and tar are scarcely more abhorrent. Not so PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Nothing defiles its freely flowing crystal. There is no sediment, no gum, no foul gas. It is harmless, and its operation perfect. What a discovery!

GET THE BEST.—The Parham Now Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

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DOLLARS' WORTH
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READY-MADE CLOTHING!

The heaviest stock to be found in any Clothing House in America is now selling at the
GREAT OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
It embraces everything in the way of Men's and Boys' Clothing, and is infinite in variety, and wonderful for its beauty.
THE PRICES ARE VERY LOW,
LOWER THAN LAST YEAR,
LOWER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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MARRIED.

HAGGERTY—COLLINS.—On the 1st of August, 1869, by the Rev. Father Strong, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Mr. WILLIAM HAGGERTY to Miss SARAH COLLINS, all of this city.

RUSSELL—SMART.—On the evening of the 25th of March, 1867, by the Rev. J. W. Jerman, Mr. GEORGE P. RUSSELL to Mrs. JANE SMART, both of this city.

DIED.

EVANS.—On the 9th instant, Mr. JAMES E. EVANS (gun-maker), aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 South street, on Friday morning next at 9 o'clock.

GEORGE.—On the morning of the 10th instant, in the 76th year of her age, REBECCA GEORGE.

Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Jesse George, near Hestonville, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 13th instant, to meet at the house at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

LONG.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. MARGARET LONG, widow of the late William Long, aged 84 years.

Funeral from the residence of her nephew, J. L. Rahn, Roxborough, on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited. Carriages will leave No. 132 Green street at 1 o'clock P. M.

McALEER.—On the 9th instant, MARY McALEER, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 713 Baker street, above Seventh, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MOONEY.—On the 10th instant, WILLIAM MOONEY, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Society of the Annunciation, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 611 S. Juniper street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

FESTIVE FRUITS.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.
ORANGES, RAISINS.
ALMONDS, CITRON,
CURRANTS, LEMONS.
CANNED GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

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JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

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European Novelties,

Bridal Silver Wares,

Diamonds,

Choice Gems of Art,

10 20 thsturp IN BRONZE.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,

I have concluded to offer

A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.

Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FINE WATCHES AND CHAINS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
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DIAMOND RINGS AND STUDS.

Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.

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AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

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A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 11 4 thstu2m

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Our stock the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.

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FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FOR SALE—GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES, at a discount. Apply to B. F. HESSER, No. 3 DECATUR Street. 11 10 6t*

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LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
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SCARLET AND BLACK CARACULLAS,
WHITE CARACULLAS,
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Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS.
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Stripe Blanket Shawls,
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VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

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LOWER PRICES THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

We will offer on Monday, November 1,

10 CASES OF DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING CLAN STRIPES, DOUBLE WIDTH; (11 6 stuth3t

PURE CHENE MOHAIRS, DOUBLE WIDTH;

HEAVY CHENE POPLINS, FANCY FRENCH POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,

AT 37½ CENTS, WORTH FROM 75 CENTS TO $1·00.

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Prices far Below Cost of Production.

Cloaks, Sacques, Walking Suits, Black and Colored Dress Silks, French and British Dress Goods, Paisley and French Long and Square SHAWLS, Wool and Stripe SHAWLS, Cloaking Cloths, Velveteens, Linens, Damasks, White Goods, Flannels, Domestics, Laces, Embroideries, Ties, Scarfs and Sashes, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, etc. etc. 11 11 thstu4t

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2000 Yards of Irish Poplins.

Equal to Pim Bros., at $2 per yard, in all the choice shades. Also,
5000 yards at $1·50 per yard, worth $2.

These goods are worthy the attention of the ladies, as they are less than gold cost, at

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BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·50.
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HEAVY AND RICH AT $2.
The best $2 Black Silk in the city. Admitted by all to be the cheapest Black Silk offered this Fall.

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Handsome Silk Finish at 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25.
Lyons Silk Finish, equal to Ponson's.
Velvet, wide, at $1·50, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50.

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At moderate prices. With a choice selection.

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

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We are selling every make of BLANKETS made, and desire that storekeepers, hotel keepers and private families may compare our prices with any wholesale dealer's.

Common White Bed Blankets for $2 per pair.
Fine Bed Blankets, small size, $2·50 per pair.
Good size Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good quality of Blankets, all wool, $3·50 per pair.
Fine Blankets, of every kind made, from $4·50 per pair up to very finest.
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Very Fine Cradle Blankets of every kind.
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Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, at 89c., $1, $1·10, $1·15, and $1·25, splendid quality.
Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, regular made, $1·75 and upwards, superb English fabric.
Ladies' Merino Drawers, $1, $1·25, and upwards, excellent quality.
Misses' Merino Vests, 30, 32, 35, 38, and 40c., very cheap.
Misses' Merino Vests, full, regular made, all sizes, 99c., a bargain.
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Boys' Merino Vests, 75, 85, and 90c., very good quality.
Boys' Merino Vests, regular made, $1, $1·05, $1·10, exceedingly low, very fine English fabric.
Men's Merino Shirts, 99c., $1, and upwards; also, the celebrated Enfield make, all sizes, $1·25, together with CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S NORFOLK and NEW BRUNSWICK, and other celebrated makes in Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

Ladies' Hose, splendid quality, 25c.
Ladies' Hose, full, regular made, 35, 45 and 50c., very and heavy.
Best Iron Frame, full, regular, 40c., selling everywhere for 45c.
Misses' full, regular made, 22, 25, 28, and 30c., very fine and heavy, and not regular, 18, 20, 25c., and upwards.
MEN'S EXTRA ENGLISH SUPER STOUT HALF-HOSE, 31c., SELLING EVERYWHERE FOR 37½c.; STILL BETTER, 37½, and 40c.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' extra length; also, a splendid assortment of Ladies' FLEECED, WOOLLEN, MERINO, and FANCY STOCKINGS.
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JAPANESE ART.

We quote from the advance sheets of Professor Raphael Plumley's work, entitled "Across America and Asia," the following interesting essay on Japanese art, contributed by Mr. John La Farge:—

Interest in Japanese art must have much increased to have made Mr. Ruskin fear some malign influence upon his artists coming from this heathen source: and it is true that many artists are in the habit of looking to it for advice and confirmation of their previous tendencies and efforts in art.

Our first knowledge of Japanese is not recent. Japanese products have come into Europe for the last two hundred years.

In 1664 the importations into Holland of Japanese porcelain, fine specimens, amounted to 44,943 pieces. Japanese museums were formed at Dresden and in Holland; and very good sale-catalogues (*raisonnes*) of the last century distinguish carefully between Japanese and Chinese work.

They have always been admired and collected, but, like other rare things, have had their best merits passed over, because they could be made the objects of a vulgar curiosity. Though they furnish a test, if ever there was one, for discernment in art, those who make it their business to instruct in such matters were silent. Original appreciation of excellence is never abundant; even so late as 1851, Mr. Owen Jones did not include Japanese decoration in his "Grammar of Ornament."

Since then, the opening of the treaty ports has made it familiar to all of us. We have all admired the many objects made lovely by their workmanship; their inimitable lacquers, embodying on their surface a complete school of ornament; their unrivalled ivory and metal work; their porcelains and enamels; their bronzes, of colors unknown to ours, cast and polished beyond our means; their colored printing, contrasting with our own brutal chromo-lithographs by its frankness, or by a delicacy equal to exquisite hand-work. These things all please the eye, as if with the sense of touch. On analysis, besides the wondrous finish, we notice the novelty of the design, its energy, its accuracy, its sentiment, very often the grandeur of its style, very often a stamp of individuality or personal talent, its recalling of natural objects, the enchanting harmony of its colors, and its exquisite adaptation to the surface ornamented.

We feel that we are looking at perfect work, that we are in presence of a distinct civilization, where art is happily married to industry. These accompaniments to every-day life, studied out, reveal a complete school of art. While it is still pure, uninfluenced and uninjured by new contacts, it will be well to inquire into its value, and to learn what lessons we can derive from it. Its limits seem at this day distinctly traced. What we shall know hereafter cannot contradict the points already made, even if it should very much displace them. Notwithstanding that every nation bears intellectual fruit neither natural nor tasteful to others, this is truer of literature than of plastic art, for this last speaks the more universal language; and without our aiming at a full analysis, the principal characteristics of this decorative art may be here described in some connected order.

Most evident in Japanese art is the use of a marvellous decoration, the very crown of that power over color always an heir-loom of the East, and a separate gift from ours. To Eastern directness, fulness, and splendor the Japanese add a sobriety, a simplicity, a love of subdued harmonies and imperceptible gradations, and what may be called an intellectual refinement akin to something in the Western mind. If we wish, their works can be for us a storehouse as ample and as valuable in its way as the treasures of form left to us by the Greeks. For the Japanese, no combinations of colors have been improbable, and their solutions of such as are put aside by Western knowledge recall the very arrangements of nature.

Great beauty of color is apt to obscure the structure upon which it rests, and excellence of design is not seldom unrecognized in the works of great colorists. Little as this is felt in the harmonious synthesis of Japanese decoration, Japanese drawings and woodcuts in black and white allow us to gauge their abstract power of design and their knowledge of drawing. Stripped of those other beauties of color and texture so peculiar to their precious work, these drawings give us in the simplest way their control of composition, that power in art which affects the imagination by the mere adjustment of lines and masses. Herein their work can be compared to the best, in this the most simple means of expression in art, for by this all its forms and periods are united, and the tattooing of the savage is connected with the designs of Michael Angelo. In fact it is the nearest expression of the will of the artist, which is the very foundation of art. Japanese composition in ornamental design has developed a principle which separates it technically from all other schools of decoration. This will have been noticed by all who have seen Japanese ornamental work, and might be called a principle of irregularity, or apparent chance arrangement: a balancing of equal gravities, not of equal surfaces. A Western designer, in ornamenting a given surface, would look for some fixed points from which to start, and would mark the places where his mind had rested by exact and symmetrical divisions. These would be supposed by a Japanese, and his design would float over them, while they, though invisible, would be felt beneath. Thus a few ornaments—a bird, a flower—on one side of this page would be made by an almost intellectual influence to balance the large unadorned space remaining. And so, by a principle familiar to painters, an appeal is made to the higher ideas of design, to the desire of concealing art beneath a look of nature. It has the advantage of allowing any division and extension, and super-imposition of other and contradictory designs. With another analogy to the higher forms of art, the Japanese look to more symmetrical arrangement for their graver effects and religious symbolisms. To carry out this subtle conciliation of symmetry and chance, this constant reference to the order of nature, requires of course an incessant watching of all its mood and all its details.

The daily record of such attention fills the sketch-books of all artists, and many of the little Japanese books of prints are nothing but *fac-similes* of such sketches. Whether they are careless or studied, an impression of nature disengages itself from them all; every one who sees them will be more or less sensitive to a spirit of observation unfamiliar to of hurried civilization. With the exception of certain idealized stereotyping of the female face, they have a respect for reality only limited by understanding the necessities of art. Any excess is in the direction of essential laws, and accentuation is a note of Japanese art for plastic life. If they have not the feeling Greek ancestry that we inherit from the deep sense, a profound knowledge, of the character of the human form, and since drawing may be divided into the drawing of form and the drawing of motion, they may lay claim to a full and consummate ownership of the latter. If their modes shock our own conventionalities, we cannot gainsay that never before have artists so lived at home with animals and plants; never has artistic skill held under a more subtle sway the thoughtless tribes of sea and air.

The printed sketches of Hoksai, one of their later artists, are types of the many-sidedness of the Japanese sketch-books. Birds, beasts, insects, and plants—their growth and movements; curves of motion in water—falling, running, or even thrown; the curl of smoke; the ceremony of the Daimios, the shuffling of the Bonzes, the strut of the soldiers, the quarrels of the populace, scenes of home and out-door life, games of children, military exercises; all trades with the workers in them, and deformities born of their work; men too fat, men too thin; landscape effects; studies of architecture and perspective; and especially, and always, all possible positions of the human body are noted down in these little albums. All this is done in a manner which would grace the sketch-book of the best draughtsman that ever lived, with sensitive feeling, a detached mind, and gentle humor. Art is a necessary exaggeration of nature, and implies a bearing heavily upon certain distinctive points (*caricatura*). A certain grotesqueness marks these Japanese drawings. I do not refer to that side which, in all works of art, marks national differences, and which has for other nations something ludicrous; but there exists here a vein of humor which everything tells us must be a national expression. Their constant and delicate observation recalls with a smile the secret mechanism of actions, from the slight indications of any habit to extravagances of gesture and demeanor which flourish in an open life like theirs.

Their hand is light, and never suffers from that Western spirit of caricature which underlines and insists and dwells upon its joke. A few lines give it. If we understand it, so much the better; if not, we shall not have failed in a puzzle or a rebus. We can still admire the accuracy of whatever is detailed, the comprehensiveness of what is suggested, often the grace and beauty, always the swing and energy of the design; for the Japanese draughtsman unites within him what is often separated in the Western artist—the power of representing grace and awkwardness, and a feeling of dignity, with a sympathy for the laugh on things. A Japanese hero strains under a ponderous weight, or a lady flirts her fan, and it is hard to say whether we receive most distinctly the impression of manly effort or of female grace. The summons of the idea is always answered by their imagination; the real bends before their will, though never trampled upon, and retaining all its essential laws. However much the motive, the main forms or the accessories help the story and belong to it, they retain their elementary construction, and their strength or their grace is merely framed by a more feeling line. Hoksai, in the inscriptions alongside of some designs equal in all but beauty to the Greek inventions of the centaur or the fawn, modestly remarks that it is more easy to draw things that no one has seen, than to represent things that every one sees. With us, however, this ease of imagination is not an every-day matter, though with us, also, the greatest successes in realism have been attained by men among the greatest in imaginative power. The exception with us seems to be an essential character with them, transforming nature, deeply studied and wisely understood. The sum of all this makes up our first impression that the two opposites of realism and decoration form the art of Japan, and that, in this successful blending, it takes a distinct place, never before filled in the logical history of art.

Some of the compromises made necessary by this combination are interesting. Chinese art is often ridiculed for its complete absence of perspective; but our own practice of copying paintings, imitated in all their modelling and light and shade, upon the curved surface of our vases, is itself an utterly barbaric notion.

The perspective of the vase destroys the perspective of the ornament, which it is impossible even to see from a proper point of view. The treatment of perspective in Chinese decoration is, therefore, the result of a very sensible idea. But the Japanese have improved upon the usual Chinese manner, and have invented an interesting compromise, in which certain rules of linear or isometric perspective are used with a deep feeling for the actual appearance of nature; and by the use of high horizons, so that the different planes shall come one above the other, they manage to frame large compositions within quite an illusive effect. It is owing to this bird's eye view that they are able to represent crowds and masses of people with enviable felicity, and give the feeling of open air and expanse to their smallest landscapes. In the gradual separation of decoration and pictorial art with us there was at least this advantage, that the artist was impelled to the individual study of nature that he might mirror the great world in the little world of his picture.

To different origins we shall reasonably look for the causes which have kept the Japanese artist to flat tints and boundary lines in drawing, and have prevented his pursuing others of nature's appearances, and attempting to give the forms of things by the opposition of light and shade, or the influence of colored light. With the harmony which belongs to all good art, Japanese works, if they do not solve the latter problem, offer at least very successful sketches of such solutions. Their colored prints are most charmingly sensitive to the coloring that makes up the appearance of different times of day, to the relations of color which mark the different seasons, so that their landscape efforts give us, in reality, the place where—the illuminated air of the scene of action; and what is that but what we call tone? Like all true colorists, they are curious of local color, and of the values of light and shade; refining upon this they use the local colors to enhance the sensation of the time, and the very colors of the costumes belong to the hour or the season of the landscape. Eyes studious of the combinations and oppositions of color, which must form the basis of all such representations, will enjoy these exquisite studies, of whose directness and delicacy nothing too much can be said in praise.

The possibilities of art resemble very much those of life, and outside of this peculiar art we can imagine many openings. We certainly have in the colossal statue of Daibutz, in its serene ideal of contemplation, a surmise of some of the things that might have been in Japan.

I have no space to consider whether, if the Japanese have an ideal, it can be contained, as with the Greeks, in the dream of a perfected beauty. The sufficient ideal of realism is character. Nor, any more than in Pagan antiquity, need we expect to find in Japanese art that deeper individual personality—the glory of our greatest art—and which may perhaps be connected (however illogically it has been proved) with the education of the Western world by Christianity. That attempt at bringing to the surface some of the subtlest, deepest, and most complicated feelings of the mind, which is the soul of the works of Leonardo, of Michael Angelo, of Rembrandt, has had apparently no exemplar outside of modern and Christian Europe. We shall miss that unconscious inferiority of the artist to his intention which so often gives a naive charm to early works. Art is a slow growth, as slow as civilization; and the consummation of refinement in certain of their designs, meant to be repeated for common uses, is a sufficient proof that it is old in Japan. Besides that, we have its Chinese antecedents; its long intercourse with China, which has an ancient art history, and the antiquity of some of the few documents we know. All our judgments have thus far been based upon the pictorial art of Japan, the only accessible to us, and open to any inquirer. The questions regarding other forms of art with them—the social questions connected with the position of art among them—cannot be undertaken for want of room.

Inquiry into Japanese art would give material for appreciation of the social state of the artist-workman in mediæval times and in a military race, or again in Pagan antiquity, and for a study of the advantages and disadvantages connected with a fixed social condition; to which comparison the analogies and differences with their Chinese brethren will add help. But it must now be sufficient to have helped, in any way, to call attention to this art, which helps to bridge the gulf between us and the Eastern gardens. It can be the source of useful influences from a living school, equal to any in the study of nature and the use of decoration; and it offers, to all those willing to put themselves in the proper mood, a new and fresh fountain of imaginative enjoyment.

EUGENIE.

The Empress of the French at Constantinople.

A correspondent writes from Constantinople under date of October 13, as follows:—

It was a beautiful sight when the Empress' yacht, along with twenty steamers, came today into the Bosphorus, which was almost literally covered with caiques. The Empress was on deck with half a dozen other ladies all the time. In about ten minutes the Sultan, who had been waiting her arrival at the palace, came out to her yacht in one of the most magnificent of boats, manned by twenty men, with a gorgeous throne and canopy at the stern. After some difficulty in getting alongside the yacht, the Sultan rushed up the stairs with no little *empressement*. She met him at the top with a cordial greeting, but did not kiss him, remembering, perhaps, her own feelings when she saw Napoleon kiss Queen Victoria. They then fell back and looked at each other a moment. As they could not talk they did the next best thing; they bowed at each other, and then the Empress went down into the Sultan's boat. He followed immediately, and they sat side by side. She wore a plain high-necked dress of straw-colored satin, with a trail two yards long, and a bonnet of the same color. The current in front of the palace is very strong. Five hundred caiques and twenty-five steamers crowded with people were jammed together in horrible confusion, and I can hardly understand now how we all got out of it without loss of life. The Sultan, on landing, conducted the Empress to her apartments and left her to rest there for some minutes. He then presented to her all the Ministers of the Sublime Porte and the functionaries of the palace, and hastened across to his official palace at Dolma Baghdie, whither the Empress followed him in about an hour, to pay her respects to the Valide Sultana (Sultan's mother). This old woman is, by unalterable custom, supreme within the palace, and she does not at all approve of the way in which the Sultan is disgracing himself with this bold-faced infidel woman. She has thrown every possible obstacle in her way, and made herself just as disagreeable as she dared. She could not refuse to see her today, but she overturned the arrangements of the Sultan by refusing to receive the Empress with Mustapha Pasha's daughter as lady in waiting and interpreter. She said she would teach Mussulman girls not to learn infidel languages and not to assume infidel customs. The visit of the Empress to her was short and formal, and she passed out of the harem into the apartments of the Sultan to dine with him in state. No doubt the Valide Sultana ground her teeth with rage, and no doubt she will rate the Sultan for his indecent violation of all propriety; but the deed is done, and she will rave in vain. A shameless female giaour has gone where even the Sultan's mother was never permitted to go. This shows more real pluck on the part of the Sultan than you can well realize. Thursday, Eugenie received the diplomatic corps at Beylerbey. In conversation with Mr. Morris, our Minister Resident, the Empress declared that there was nothing which she more desired than to visit America—that she was only waiting for some pretext for going, which she hoped would be found before long. She conversed with all the ladies in their own languages. She speaks English remarkably well, and certainly looks more like an English than a Spanish lady. During the reception she wore a robe of amber satin, with a very full train (with hoops, too, I believe), trimmed with mauve velvet; her bonnet was also amber colored. Her only jewelry was a pearl necklace, and she wore no earrings.

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THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, November 4, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 26 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 31 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $18 PER DOZEN. 9 25

PERSONAL.

CAUTION!
REMOVAL.
DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE,
removed from No. 328 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1423 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods.
10 20 1m VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker,
No. 1423 SOUTH Street.

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows,
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders, and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.
The undersigned will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 337 GERMAN Street, the following distillery apparatus and appurtenances, viz.:—
One Steam-engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Platform Scales, etc.
The said articles are seized and distrained upon for nonpayment of taxes, etc., due U. S. Internal Revenue.
JAMES N. KERNS,
11 2 9t Deputy Collector 1st District.

CALIFORNIA CIVILIZATION.

A Bull Fight at San Rafael—Two Men Injured—High Festival of the Gamblers.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 26.

On Sunday morning, the steamer Contra Costa left her wharf at the foot of Davis street with a cargo of Mexicans, Spaniards, and Barbary Coast "Rangers" *en route* for the San Rafael celebration. The company was not large, neither was it very select. No sooner had the boat left her moorings than the taste of the assembly manifested itself in various species of gambling and speculations on the probable "pickings" to be gathered at the festival. Arrived at San Quantin, half-a-dozen stages, filled from boot to driver's seat with as choice a collection of San Francisco low life as could anywhere be gathered, speeded their way, not to the State's receptacle for her moral depravity near at hand, but to the little town of San Rafael, three and a half miles distant.

THE BULL PEN.

This structure gained, we took a dollar's worth of seat on the top bench of a hastily constructed amphitheatre, and began our inspection. The time for the commencement of the proceedings in the arena was set for 2 o'clock. At this time, however, but few had gathered within the enclosure, and the music had not arrived. We had ample time, therefore, to ascertain that the two bulls in their wooden cage were from the mountain; that the pit was thirty-eight feet in diameter, and of a circular shape. After ascertaining this much, we again ascended the flight of four steps conveniently near an upright post, in case of accident, and, with a patience worthy of a better cause, waited the coming event. At 3:30 the dismal sound of six trumpets and a big drum approaching from the village gave warning that the performance would soon commence. The swarthy Spaniards and Mexicans soon began to file in, their wives, sweethearts, and children accompanying them. The gentry from the Barbary Coast, array in their holiday attire of threadworn coats and glittering jewelry, obtained front seats, and all was in readiness for the battle.

THE PERFORMANCE

commenced with a piece of music from the aforesaid horns and drum, composer and air unknown. After this Senor Nicolas Martinez, who had during the music been industriously arraying himself in a green jacket and tights, with a clown's headgear, made a leap into the arena and saluted the audience with a Spanish song and dance. This doubtless was amusing if not erudite, but it failed in toto to satisfy the gentry from the aforesaid coast, who clamored loudly for the bull. After the drum and its accompaniments had again given forth their resonant strains, the gate was raised, the bull came forth, and

THE BATTLE COMMENCED.

The bull, a five-year old, of a mouse-color, fighting weight 500 pounds, proved as wild as the most exacting could require. His bull-ship proceeded to the pit's centre, and began pawing and snuffing in the most approved style. Captain Jesus Arana, with Senor Antonio, the one arrayed in scarlet body and tights and a white straw hat, the other clad in crimson uniform, with brown rowdy head-piece, now entered the ring. With scarlet cloths and with shouts they strove for the bull's attention. They succeeded fully in their design. The bull dashed frantically at his tormentors, first on one side, then on the other. The clown, who also took part in this performance, had some very narrow escapes from the bull's horns, which, it is proper to remark, had their sharp points cut off. This worrying continued until Senor Antonio, by a slip, in endeavoring to scale the eight-foot barricade which separated the actors from the crowd, was caught on the bull's horns and landed outside the ring. The injuries sustained by the Senor were trifling. It would have been well if the performance had here closed. The enthusiasm of the assembly was, however, aroused by this accident, and the torture of the bull continued till the infuriated bovine had lashed himself into a quiver of rage.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT

now marred these little pleasantries. Captain Jesus Arana, who for years had faced the wild bull in the ring, again, with flaunted cloth and painted pin in hand, strove to render the excited beast still more furious. After striking the gaudy pin into the animal's neck he attempted to scale the wall of the enclosure in order to avoid an attack, but his foot slipped, and immediately the bull sprang upon him. The wildest excitement prevailed. The bull caught his victim, who fortunately had presence of mind enough to place himself between the horns, and dashed him repeatedly against the wooden fencing. An old bull baiter from among the spectators jumped into the ring, and, seizing the bull by the horns, succeeded in directing the creature's attention to another quarter. Pale and almost senseless, the bull-fighter was hoisted over the fencing. His right arm was proved to be dislocated, his moans indicating great suffering. The poor fellow was placed in a corner of the enclosure and his tinsel finery taken off. At this juncture one of the assembly demanded that the spectacle should close. He stated, what was transparent to all, that the men were not a match for the bull in the pen. The mouse-colored bull was thereupon withdrawn. The spectators were not, however, satisfied with the finale, so the clown sang a song and

A NEW BULL

was introduced. The animal, although larger than his predecessor, had not by any means the vigor and wildness that characterized the other. After several Spaniards from among the gathering had made ineffectual attempts to infuse him with that blind, furious spirit which constitutes the true zest of the bull-fight, the beast was allowed to retire to his wooden-box cage, and the assembly dispersed.

THE GAMBLERS.

These gentry, with rondo, three-card monte, "Little White Pine," etc., occupied a very conspicuous place in the day's doings. Till early in the morning, from nearly every place where whisky was dealt out, the gamblers held high carnival. The peace of this otherwise quiet village was destroyed, and its sober-minded inhabitants disgusted with the drunken revels of this crowd.

THE WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE.

The Valuable Estate of De Forrest Maurice—Difficulties Attending its Distribution.

Four lawsuits, all having the same title—Maurice *et al.*, executors, vs. Maurice *et al.*, and involving the will of the late De Forrest Maurice, Esq.—are now in progress in the Supreme Court in New York city. These cases are prosecuted mainly for the purpose of securing a judicial construction of the will of De Forrest Maurice, which undertook to dispose of a large part of his very large estate, amounting to $1,500,000 of real estate and $200,000 personalty, by vesting it in his executors as trustees for the purposes stated in the will. The testator died in April, 1862, leaving five children—two sons and three daughters. His daughter, Mary C., who at the time of his death was married to William E. Lockwood, died in March last, since the commencement of these proceedings, leaving three children. Frances J., another daughter, was married, in 1867, to J. Tuttle Smith; and Caroline A., in July, 1863, married Dr. Gabriel Grant. Mr. Maurice, by the sixth clause of his will, devised to his two sons, for life, a large amount of real estate. By the sixteenth clause, which is mainly the subject of controversy, the remainder of the estate is given to executors in trust. After direction to pay the widow $8000 a year during her life, and to each of the five children $1500 a year during the widow's life, one-half of the surplus is directed to be accumulated during the life of the widow, and the other half to be divided into eighteen parts, six of them to be paid to the widow, three to each of the sons, and two to each of the daughters. The accumulation of the surplus during the seven years which have elapsed since the testator's death amounts to $220,000. Of the one-half to be accumulated, $5000 was to be paid to the trustees of Yale College, and the remainder divided into twelve parts, three parts to be given to each of the sons or his issue, and in case either son during the widow's life die without issue, his part to go to the other son, and if neither son survives the widow nor leaves children, then their shares to go to the heirs at law. Of the remaining six parts, two for each of the three daughters are to be retained in trust, the income to be applied to her use during life, and in case of her death before distribution, her share is to be divided into as many shares as she has children living at her decease, to be accumulated during their minority and paid to them at the age of twenty-one. But if either daughter die without issue her share is to go to the survivors.

Judge Ingraham, before whom the case was tried at Special Term in May last, held that the will was valid except the direction to accumulate one-half of the surplus income during the life of the widow, which, being for the benefit of persons not minors, was void, as being contrary to the statute as to accumulations, and decided that this portion was payable to those entitled to the next eventual estate—that is, one-half to the two sons and the remainder to the children of the three daughters.

The executors and the two sons acquiesce in this decision, but appeal is taken by the two surviving daughters and the husband of the deceased daughter as her administrator. It was claimed that the invalidity of the direction to accumulate one-half the surplus had the effect of so perverting and disturbing the intent of the testator as to destroy the entire sixteenth clause. It was claimed also that the remaining portion of that clause was void, because of an illegal suspension of the power of alienation. It was argued that the will required the appraisement of the entire residuary estate, and the division into twelve equal parts, before the trustees could could convey any part of it. No time was by the will limited within which these acts of appraisement and division were to be performed. They could not be performed during the life of the widow, and by the very terms of the will the testator contemplated that both of his sons might die before such division would be made, for he expressly provides that in case of the decease of either of his sons prior to such division, leaving no lawful issue at the time thereof, then his surviving son, or, in case of his death, the lawful living issue of such survivor then should take. For the respondents, that in no portion of the property more than two life interests, and that the provisions were therefore valid. The argument is not yet concluded.

VENICE.

Condition of the People.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The indigent poor of this city are very proud. They are as lazy as Turks, and as ignorant as the Tyrolese peasantry. They like to sit in the sun, or by the brink of the sea, and dream about the poor devils who are obliged to work from morning to night. Their mission is to beg, but they will not steal unless they can do so with certainty that their families will not be dishonored. The great ambition of the low-born Venetian is to become a lazy man about town, a policeman, or a municipal guard, or should the worst come to the worst, a sweet-stuff-seller with a basket of preserved fruit under his arm, and the cry of "Caramei! Fine caramei!" on his lips. His wife, if she has lame or sickly children, takes to begging, and his grown-up daughter, if she is ambitious and intelligent, becomes a flower girl. If very pretty she may make a considerable fortune by giving away flowers (for she never asks for payment), but beauty is an essential item of her stock in trade. The other girls turn singers, beggars, household drudges (not servants), and the hangers-on and drones of society—a burden to themselves and to their friends, and sometimes fall as low as pretty girls, and even children, of fourteen and fifteen years of age, may fall in any Italian city with homes, or, more properly speaking, "harems," ready to receive them—not suppressed, but licensed by the Government, by virtue, or rather by vice, of a "womantax." Hardly a single domestic servant of Venetian origin is to be found in Venice. They all come from Friuli, Trieste, Treviso, and other parts of Italy and Austria. Even the water-carriers—young women dressed like the peasants of the Bas Valle—come from the country. A Venetian girl, however poor, would consider herself dishonored if she had to carry water in the streets. But she will beg—indirectly—or be a burden to her poor struggling parents; she will dress like a lady, or even vie with ladies' maids in her apparel on Sunday and fete days, and dance and sing in carnival, and idle away her time, and do far worse than that sooner than become a domestic servant. Many honest and industrious needle women and shop girls are exceptions to this rule, but the rule remains the same. "Why should we work?" say the people. "We are Venetians! We are the salt of the earth!"

If we turn from the lower to the upper and middle classes of society, we find almost as much indolence, with more show of it; we find noblemen with historical names making themselves the pillars of the cafe, and young men, who ought to be at work, lounging in the plaza from morning to night. Who does the work of these drones, these would-be dandies, most of whom are poor? Somebody works, I suppose. Exactly. Somebody works. But somebody is a very lazy fellow, and a very cunning fellow, and won't work a moment longer than he can help. He won't play either if the game requires much bodily exertion. Who ever heard of an Italian gentleman playing at cricket? He has been told that Italy is the Garden of Europe, and he thinks it is the Garden of Eden. It is a land of lotus-eaters, and coffee-houses, and picture galleries—a land where all things always seem the same, and where every person you meet is a Rip Van Winkle or an Alascar, who fell asleep at the breaking up of the Roman Empire and has been dreaming about Rome ever since. Have not the Americans and the Australians built larger cities than Rome while the Italians have been talking about a capital? Is it not a grander thing to be great now than to dream about a greatness dead and gone, and weep and moan because yesterday will not come back again? Go where you will in Italy, frequent the highest or the lowest society (you will find both in the cafes)—go east or west, north or south, you will always hear that the Italians must and will have Rome, and cannot wait till they get it, and in the meantime they are allowing their lazy habits to get the better of them—talking about establishing a direct trade with India and the East, through Venice, and allowing their rivals of Trieste to get the start of them, thus believing in a thousand ways their good intentions—wasting money in fetes and carnivals, and giving themselves holidays which they can ill afford.

To those in Want of a Pet.

An excellent opportunity is offered by the sale of a menagerie. Thousands wish to possess a wild and even dangerous animal, particularly those residing in the suburbs, where burglars abound. Boffin has, to our knowledge, made overtures for the purchase of a panther, which he proposes to keep in a kennel in the back-garden to look after the cats. He objects to pet vultures, he says, as their propensities might prove detrimental to the heads of families. Spooney people are informed that for twenty-five dollars they can procure a bright gazelle, to glad them with its dark brown eye; and that such animals are warranted, on coming to know them (the spooney people) well, not to go and pine or die. Should they prove guilty of pining, the money to be returned. Boa constrictors are cheap and ornamental; also useful to those possessing an inconveniently large family. Any lady or gentleman possessed of three sets, twins, will find a boa-constrictor really economical in the end—in fact, at both ends. Any lion, moose, or rampant zebra found strolling about the public streets after purchase, *without a muzzle*, will immediately be avoided by the police. Bears and seals are good things for ladies to buy, for when you get tired of them you can cut them up for winter jackets. People having expectations from maiden aunts are advised to invest in an ant-eater.

A PUBLIC SINGER WHO "DRAWS" WELL—The mosquito.

A MOVEMENT IN REAL ESTATE—An earthquake.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philade phia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¾, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·16 A. M., 1·20, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·20 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.
Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
10 6 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.
Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·55 and 8·12 A. M. and 12·35 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.
COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·25 and 11·50 A. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 5·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·30 A. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·25 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 7·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and 6·35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
FALL SCHEDULE.
Takes effect November 1st, 1869.
Fifteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
At 9·25 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·20 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and S. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·10, 4·15, and 8·25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·05, and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·25 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 4·25, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—
WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE YOUNG MEDICOS.

Opposition to Female Interference—The Young Men Refuse to Attend the Clinics.

Since the flare-up (to use a vulgarism) of last Saturday, the little world composed of the students attendant upon the fall and winter sessions of the University of Pennsylvania and the Jefferson Medical College has been laboring under what might properly be styled an intense fever of excitement. Meetings have been held, committees appointed, and consultations held, which have resulted merely in the passage of resolutions, announcing that neither parties will attend any of the clinics to which females are allowed admittance. To-day a calm appears to have set in, and the young medicos talk more rationally, and their conversation carries with it much greater force than the windy outpourings of Monday and Tuesday.

The young men are not disposed to treat the ladies unfairly, neither do they desire to insult their feelings in any way, but base their objections to their admittance to the *same* clinics on these grounds:—That many cases of interest to them professionally cannot be brought forward on account of the presence of females. It is true the ladies say that they do not wish to attend when there are objectionable cases; but, argue the young men, at times there is no telling what is to be the nature of the case brought forward. They do not object to the females on account or through fear of competition, but on the contrary are willing that they shall have the same chance for advancement, and are ready to aid them as much as possible; but they do strenuously object to the mixture of the sexes.

During a short conversation with one of the University students this morning, he informed us that all of his fellows of both colleges would refrain from visiting the clinics until the matter is definitely settled, and led us to believe that the faculty of Jefferson College was about to take some action, but a visit paid that body revealed the fact that they are not disposed to move in the matter just yet. They wish to let it develop still further. These gentlemen also state that they are not disposed to place any barriers in the way of the ladies, but they do not conscientiously think that the thing will work. They are in favor of carrying on the old system, and allowing the females to attend clinics of their own separately. They allege that in many cases the natural modesty of the patients prevents them from presenting themselves before female students; and they argue that the females are wrong in their persistency.

So far as consultations or assistance in any other form is desired, they feel sure that the young men will aid the ladies so far as in them lies the power; but the mixing of the sexes at clinics they hold is deleterious to both parties, and can never be successfully accomplished.

THE EMPIRE PASSENGER RAILWAY.—Our readers doubtless remember the passage of a bill by our State Legislature last winter, granting permission to certain set of individuals to lay passenger railway tracks upon the only two remaining streets of any account then unoccupied. The affair at the time caused as little amount of talk amongst our citizens, many of whom objected to the monopolizing of the street set forth in the bill, namely, Twelfth and Sixteenth streets. No further action, however, was taken, and the matter was allowed to lie dormant until a day or two ago, when the depositing of ties, rails, &c., along Sixteenth street led the residents thereof to believe that the work was about to commence, and in this judgment they were right. This morning a force of about one hundred men, armed with picks, axes, shovels, etc., commenced tearing up Sixteenth street in the neighborhood of South street, and from the force employed doubtless a considerable portion of the road will be built before the severity of the winter causes a suspension of operations.

ODD AND EVEN.—The burial ground of the First German Reformed Church, located on Cherri street, west of Nineteenth, is about to be sold. The process of disinterment will commence immediately.

—Our livery-stable men are expecting good sleighing this winter, and are making preparations accordingly.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church at Broad and Arch street is rapidly approaching completion.

—One entire section of the Callowhill Street market has been deserted.

—The Philadelphia Skating Rink Association is closing up its affairs.

—Sweet cider is plentiful, owing to the immense apple crops.

—A haul of professional pickpockets was made yesterday.

—The medical students wage an anti-woman war.

—The season of mince-meat has arrived.

—Business along the river front is brisk.

A PRODUCE BROKER IN TROUBLE.—Gilbert Bulson, a produce commission broker, doing business at No. 224 South Delaware avenue, was before United States Commissioner Hibler to-day, on a charge of carrying on the business without a license. The prosecution is brought at the instance of the Produce Dealers' Association, and the arrest was made by Deputy Collector James N. Kerns. Testimony was produced that the prisoner had not taken out any license according to the provisions of the act of Assembly, and that he had purchased goods which he had shipped to other cities. After the testimony had been taken the Commissioner discovered that there could be no criminal prosecution brought in this case, and he decided that a suit would have to be brought for the penalty, which is from $10 to $500. The prisoner was then discharged.

SALE MADE BY M. THOMAS & SONS, this day, at the U. S. Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road:—

1000 woollen blankets, from $2·12 to $2·25 each.
8000 woollen blankets, at $2@2·10 each.
12,000 (balance), at $1·91 each.
500 privates' uniform coats, at $1·10@1·20 each.
44,000, (balance), at $1·05½ each.
4000 great coats at $5 05 each.
24,000 pairs stockings, ranging from 16½ to 17c. per pair.
2000 pairs trowsers at from $2·08½ to $2·10 per pair, together with a large lot of shelter tents, cuttings, burlaps, old rope, etc., amounting in all to over $120,000.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Henry Montgomery, the gardener at the Almshouse, died suddenly last evening. As he expired within a few hours after having taken a dose of medicine, it is supposed that he had swallowed some poisonous compound in mistake.

Coroner Taylor investigated the case, and found that the deceased had been in the habit of going into one of the wards of the Almshouse and taking tincture of ginger. Yesterday he went into the room, and, complaining of feeling unwell, took down a bottle of carbolic acid in mistake for the ginger, and swallowed a dose. In ten minutes thereafter he was dead. This is the first recorded case of death from carbolic acid.

A MONEY DRAWER ROBBED.—R. A. Hance is the keeper of a drug store at No. 729 Arch street. Yesterday afternoon two men came in, and, while pricing certain articles, a third entered, who purchased some licorice. He retired, and a fourth came in and also invested in licorice. He left, and was followed by the two first named. Last evening Mr. Hance discovered that his drawer had been emptied of about $70, the absence of which he charged to the account of the four men, but, unfortunately for him, they had got beyond his reach.

NON COMPOS MENTIS.—About 1·30 o'clock this morning the attention of the watchman at the Market street ferries on the Delaware was attracted to an individual who was endeavoring to clamber over the fence. The individual was discovered to be laboring under the influence of whisky, and on being questioned hiccoughed out that he resided in West Philadelphia, and wanted to get on the bridge to go over the river. As he was in the wrong locality, he was taken to a Walnut street car and sent home.

THROWN FROM A SCAFFOLD.—At 9 o'clock this morning a serious accident occurred at the store of Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown, No. 914 Chesnut street. A workman employed on the repairs now being made in the store was thrown from a scaffold, and sustained a fracture of a leg and other injuries. His wants were promptly attended to, and he was removed on a stretcher to the Pennsylvania Hospital by two policemen. Insecure fastenings were the cause of the accident.

A TILL-TAPPER.—William J. Tinney is a young man who peddles cake for a living. Yesterday he went into the bake-shop at Twentieth and Webster streets, and seeing no one in the place, went around the counter and emptied the till of $1·50. He was captured by a customer, who handed him into the custody of a policeman. After a hearing before Alderman Dallas he was sent to prison.

A LEG BROKEN.—William Kilpatrick, aged 30 years, while at work this morning in the building No. 914 Chesnut street, fell from a scaffold and sustained a fracture to one of his legs. He was taken to the hospital by Reserve Policemen Roach, Claghorn, and Rollings.

MORE CARELESSNESS.—The Lieutenant of the Second Police district this morning reported to Mayor Fox six houses which he had found open last night, within two squares, on South Second street.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Edward Mullen was arrested yesterday at Fifth and German streets on suspicion of having stolen the sum of $25 from his employer. He was taken before Alderman Hurley, who committed him.

ACCIDENT IN A FLOUR MILL.—James Mitchell, employed at the Nonpareil Flour Mills, on Ninth street, below Girard avenue, was caught in some of the machinery and severely injured.

A DEAD INFANT FOUND.—A dead infant about four weeks old was found this morning under the steps of a factory on St. John street, above Willow.

INFANTICIDE.

A Preacher and his Wife Under Arrest for the Crime.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says:—On Friday last, upon the arrival of a passenger train at Ringtown station, on the Catawissa Railroad, in this county, a man and woman, well dressed and of respectable appearance, got off, the woman carrying in her arms an infant. They went successively to several houses, and he introduced himself as a Methodist minister, and the woman with him as his wife and a school teacher anxious to get employment. The infant with them, he said, he wanted some one to adopt, and asked the inmates to take the child for two days. No one consenting to take it, the man and woman left the place, taking with them the child, and disappeared in a piece of woods about three miles from the town. Shortly after they were observed by a man who saw them enter the woods, without the child, and his suspicions being aroused, the woods were searched, and the dead body of the infant found under a fallen tree. From the appearance of the infant, it would seem that the skull of the child had been knocked in; also, that the child had been placed in a contiguous stream, and then put under the fallen tree, where it was found as stated.

On Saturday the man and woman were arrested at Centralia, taken before Squire Stauffer at Ringtown, and after a hearing they were committed to prison to answer a charge of murder. They were brought down on Saturday night, and put in jail.

The murdered child was a fine-looking boy, about two weeks old.

EUGENIE.

The French Empress Visits Abdul Aziz in His Famous Harem—Six Hundred Circassian Beauties, who Live for the Sultan Alone—What Eugenie Saw, and How She was Impressed.

A correspondent writing from Constantinople relative to the visit of the French Empress to the harem, says:—

In the afternoon the Empress paid a visit to the Sultan at the palace of Dolmabaktcha, and dined there in company with some of the Ottoman Ministers and the French Embassy. As she returned at night to her own palace the ships of war in the Bosphorus were brilliantly lit up, many of the summer residences of the functionaries were illuminated, and rockets were sent up from floating stages on the water.

Wednesday, the day after her arrival, the Empress paid a visit to the mother of the sultan, the Baligah Sultana, who resides with her son in his palace of Dolmabaktcha. This must have been one of the most interesting of her sights in Stamboul. The imperial harem is said to contain some 600 or 800 of the choicest beauties of the capital, all Circassians. What must the chaste Eugenie have thought of such a crowd of lovely faces, dressed in the most exquisite Oriental style, bedecked with costly jewelry and embroidery, all submissive to the will of their one lord and master? What if she were to tell this to the Emperor? Or, as in the language of a past period, "*il est trop tard,*" for him to introduce into Paris the civilization of the East! The Sultan's mother is a lady now well advanced in years; a Circassian slave of his father, Sultan Mahmoud II, a present or a purchase, and, apparently, one of his favorites: no doubt, also, in her time, a beauty, but now only a "fat old lady," much respected for her great benevolence and generosity to the poor. As is always the case in the East, where mothers, under all circumstances, possess a strong hold on the affections of their children, and especially on the minds of their sons, the Sultan is much devoted to his mother, and she exercises great influence over him, both in official and private life. She has her favorites among her son's Ministers, and her personal influence maintains them in office. No functionary of the Government would venture to disregard a request or recommendation of the mother of the Sultan; and yet it is not known that she ever has made an improper one. She has out of her own purse built and endowed a hospital for all classes of the poor, irrespective of religion, and the Christian or Jew is as freely admitted to it as the Mussulman. Lately she has succeeded in getting up a school for the education of teachers or governesses among the Mussulmans, and it is well known that she fully advocates the necessity of educating the rising generation of her own faith.

When the Empress made her a visit she was accompanied by the Sultan and an American lady as interpretress. The Sultan, on approaching her, respectfully kissed her hand, and then, putting it into that of the Empress, paid the latter a compliment, which caused the old lady to embrace her as a daughter. The curiosity of the maidens of the Imperial harem to see the Empress of France was so great that, notwithstanding all the violent reproaches of the sable "eunuchs" in charge of them, they flocked to the windows, threw them up, and, perfectly disregardful of their unveiled faces, thrust out their heads, to the no small amusement, and perhaps dismay of the passing *cafi-jees,* who must have "laid on their oars" to behold the captivating spectacle. After remaining some time in the harem, the Empress retired with the Sultan to the dining-room, and by his side partook of a dinner composed of both Oriental and Occidental dishes of the choicest kinds. It is said that, perhaps out of respect for the religious prejudices of the Empress, the Sultan only presented to her in the harem one of his wives—the mother of his eldest son—and two daughters. This son, named Iz Eddeen, is a fine boy of some twelve years of age, much resembling his father, and is just now an *elève* of the military academy, where he makes good progress in his studies and the French language. At dinner the Empress sat at the right hand of the Sultan, with the Grand Vizier on her right, to serve as interpreter. To the left of the Sultan sat Prince Joachim Mural, grandson of the ex-King of Naples. He is a tall, handsome man, of some thirty-five or forty years of age, dressed in a hussar uniform. Paris life is visible in his features.

Some time after dinner the Sultan accompanied the Empress to the water's edge, when, by steamer, she returned to the Palace of Beglerbeg with her suite of attendants.

BROWNLOW.

The Old Senator Respectfully Declines to Die—A Palpable Hit at Ex-President Andrew.

A Knoxville correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette* tells the following anecdote of Senator Brownlow:—

Many are the anecdotes, comical, tragic, and interesting, authentic and fabricated, that have been told of Parson-Governor-Senator Brownlow. Seldom, however, have I heard of a more characteristic utterance than one to which he yesterday gave vent. I had called in with some "Bosting" men who had wandered thus far from the Hub and were looking around with a view to investing $200,000 or $300,000 in the business of converting the oak bark of our almost boundless mountain and ridge forests into greenbacks and tannin. A portion of their number had heard Brownlow during his memorable tour in following Andy round the circle, and all were anxious to make him a call before leaving the city.

Ushered unceremoniously into the little bedroom and study, where the Senator receives alike special and political visitors, we found him reclining, with that trembling of the hands and husky half-whispered voice which persuades a stranger that he cannot possibly live much longer, but which others know is now, as in the past, consistent with a large stock of remaining vitality. Naturally enough, the conversation turned on Johnson's recent defeat in the Senatorial contest, and the prospect of his ever again getting a start upward in the political race. This, of course, suggested the often-repeated idea that his only chance lay in a Senatorial vacancy to be caused by Brownlow's death. Here the old gentleman's face lit up with an expression of half-playful determination as he remarked in an earnest half whisper:—"Yes, Johnson and Etheridge have administered on my political estate, and cast lots for my garment, but," he added with a grim smile, "I ain't going to die! Andy may rest assured that, so far as the will and intentions of the present incumbent are concerned, he will wait in vain for a vacancy. I commenced dying slowly in 1805 (the year of his birth), and have been dying ever since."

Tennessee politicians will remember the Brownlow-Etheridge race of two years ago, when Brownlow's ill-health was so constantly exaggerated by his political foes, that Republican orators found it necessary to warn their hearers to pay no attention to reports of his death which might be circulated on the eve of election. Senator Brownlow took evident pride in referring to his prediction of some weeks ago, of which mention was made at the time, as to the defeat of Johnson. He at the time predicted the election of Edmund Cooper, the brother of the successful aspirant. In this he was certainly nearer the truth than most politicians of either party. He has, however, missed it widely as to his prediction of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, as it is now conceded that our present legislators will reject the amendment by a very large vote. The Senator thinks Andy will seek to be a delegate to the proposed Constitutional Convention, but regards it by no means certain that he can secure his election. Indeed, he said he did not think he could be again elected as Alderman of Greenville.

THE ARCH STREET
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PARTY, WEDDING, AND SOCIABLE CARDS AND INVITATIONS. 11 5 3mrp

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG.

The Murder of Miss Stennecke—An Appeal to the Governor—The Prisoner's Counsel Declares that Death was not Caused by Poison—Testimonials to the Same Effect.

THE SOUTH.

A Terrible Accident Reported in Covington—Fifteen Lives Said to be Lost.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe—An Appeal to Governor Geary—Testimonials and Statements Showing that Miss Stennecke was not Poisoned.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 11.—The Governor this morning at 10 o'clock had a hearing of the arguments of the friends of Dr. Schoeppe, in the Executive Chamber, which continued until after 1 o'clock. Frederick Dittman, Esq., of Philadelphia, as the solicitor of the Philadelphia Society for the Relief of Distressed Germans, appeared on behalf of the various petitioners.

He presented a pamphlet of the trial, an opinion of a committee of German physicians of Philadelphia. The opinion of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the opinion of Professor Rees, of the University of Pennsylvania the opinion of the medical faculty of Yale College, the opinion of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, the resolution of the Baltimore Medical Society, memorials from physicians of New York, Chicago, Washington, Baltimore, and St. Louis, and the medical societies of Luzerne, Allegheny, and Cumberland counties, all against the probabilities of prussic acid having been administered to Miss Stennecke. He also presented a letter from David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, in behalf of the prisoner. He then proceeded in a lengthy written argument, covering nearly a hundred pages of closely-written sheets, attempting to show the impossibility of poison having been administered by Dr. Schoeppe. The symptoms were not such as to indicate it, and the post-mortem examination was not conducted on true scientific principles. He urged that the jurors and citizens of Cumberland county were biassed against the prisoner because of his nationality. He said there was no conclusive evidence that the will was forged. If it had been, Dr. Schoeppe would never have been indicted for murder. If Schoeppe were hung it would be clearly a judicial murder, and so regarded by nearly every physician in the land at all familiar with the case. The medical profession of the whole of Europe would be excited at this cruel violation of justice and scientific principle. He was authorized by Dr. Schoeppe to say that he was not here on the part of the prisoner to ask for any respite. The prisoner was conscious of entire innocence, and desired nothing but justice and full liberty.

William H. Miller, Esq., the counsel of Schoeppe, spoke at length, avowing before God the innocence of his client, who at all times had resisted all appeals to escape, asserting that if he were guilty of this horrible thing he deserved no mercy. He followed with a very close review of the trial and evidence, alleging that nearly every prominent citizen of Cumberland county with whom he had conversed was doubtful of the justice of the verdict.

Dr. Seltzer, of Carlisle, followed in a scientific argument of some length, which could not be very well understood, owing to his impure English, he being a German physician. He was convinced that there was no evidence of prussic acid, which would certainly have killed the victim in from five to thirty minutes, whereas she lived over twenty-four hours after being taken ill. He was convinced that it was apoplexy that had caused death. Professor Himes, of Dickinson College, followed in a written appeal, in which he declared that he saw no evidence in the trial sufficient to convict Dr. Schoeppe of poisoning. Rev. Mr. Smith, of Carlisle, a Lutheran minister, then closed the appeal. He was convinced of the innocence of the prisoner, whom he visited in his cell, being a member of his church.

The Governor referred the papers to the Attorney-General and reserved his decision.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The "Fire Bug."

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 11.—Leonard Choate, the fire bug, has been convicted of incendiarism. The jury were out one hour and a half.

The Funeral of Peabody.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The funeral of George Peabody will take place in London to-morrow, and the remains will be temporarily placed in the royal vault, and his Honor Mayor Shurtleff has issued an order that the bells of the city shall be tolled at 12 M., and the flags of the city placed at half-mast. Our citizens generally will join in this mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Peabody.

Burglary.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 11.—The houses of Hon. Amos Tuck and Prof. Eben Stearns were burglariously entered last night, and robbed of money and valuables to the amount of about $7000.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Late George Peabody, Esq.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Both branches of the City Councils last evening adopted resolutions for the observance of funeral ceremonies of the late George Peabody on Friday, Nov. 12, the day on which the funeral services take place in London. Bells will be tolled, and the various public departments of the city will properly observe the day.

The Late Hon. Thomas G. Pratt.

The remains of the Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator, were taken to Annapolis to-day, where the funeral services will be held and the body interred.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Cotton very dull, nominally 24¾ cents. Flour dull, but prices are unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 33@1·38 for prime and choice. Corn scarce and higher; new white 90@94 cents; old, $1·05. Oats dull at 53@58 cents. Rye dull and unchanged. Mess pork quiet at $32 50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 19c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders 15½c. Hams, 17 cents for new. Lard quiet at 18@18¼ cts. Whisky, better feeling, with sales at $1@1·02.

FROM THE WEST.

New Stock Board.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The new Chicago Stock Board was opened last evening in South Clark street, with speeches and a collation. Congratulatory despatches were sent and received from other stock exchanges.

FROM PITTSBURG.

The Presbyterian Reunion.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 11.—The Joint Committee on the Reunion of the Presbyterian Assemblies reported informally in both bodies this morning, and stated that they had agreed on all the legal points, and would this P. M. recommend the appointment of committees of both bodies to complete the details of reconstruction; also, that the body of the Assemblies should meet for devotional services to-morrow morning, and be dissolved in legal form at 10 A. M., after which a union meeting will be held in the largest public hall in this city, the United Assemblies to meet for the first session at Philadelphia in May next. This report is regarded as deciding the question of reunion.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rumor of a Terrible Disaster at Covington—Fifteen Persons Reported Killed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—A most painful rumor has just reached here that a boiler explosion took place in Henderson & Loring's planing mill, Covington, at an early hour this morning, killing about fifteen persons. The rumor needs confirmation, and it is hoped will prove unfounded.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Stocks dull. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 126¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 112⅝; do. 1865, do., 113; do. do., new, 115½; do. 1867, 115½; do. 1868, 115¾; Ten-forties, 107⅞. Virginia sixes, new 54; Missouri sixes, 88½; Canton Company, 51½; Cumberland preferred, 27; New York Central, 182¼; Erie, 27; Reading, 97⅛; Hudson River, 158¾; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 89; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185½; Western Union Telegraph, 35⅜.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Cotton firmer; sales of 500 bales at 25c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers; sales of 10,000 barrels State at $5@6; Southern at $6·25@10. Wheat firmer; sales of 65,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·29; winter red at $1·36@1·40. Corn firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 43,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·04@1·07½. Oats steady. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard quiet; steam, 17⅛@17¼c. Whisky heavy and quotations are nominal at $1.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Arrived, steamships Nemesis, from Queenstown, and Eagle, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—Arrived, brig Senorita, from Navassa for Baltimore.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The changeable character of Wall street was seldom better illustrated than in the last few days. Yesterday business closed upon a very threatening, if not gloomy, state of affairs, owing to the difficulties attending the negotiation of mercantile paper. The embarrassments likely to arise from a stringency in discounts were vividly magnified, and all sorts of commercial distress were pictured in the future. To-day, however, there was a hopeful if not a buoyant feeling, and while no further suspensions were reported, there was more currency for prime names at ten to twelve per cent. At the same time the banks began to ship currency westward, as if the crop movement had been renewed and merchants were more sanguine of collections. The local money market was more active, and the stock houses had to pay seven per cent. as a general thing, although the transactions at six were quite numerous. The Government dealers were abundantly supplied at five and six per cent. Foreign exchange was steady at 108¾@109 for prime sixty day and 109½@109⅝ for sight sterling. The gold market was steady at 126⅜@126⅝—the extreme range of the day. The special committee of the Gold Board have been in consultation with the officers of the Gold Bank, and will, in a day or two, report in favor of the restoration of the clearances to their former agency, the present practice of making deliveries of gold by messengers being a source of constant anxiety to the gold dealers. Messrs. T. H. Williams, Jr., & Co. gave notice at the board of their resumption of business, all claims arising from their suspension having been paid off. The stock market was in the main dull, the prominent brokers and operators being in attendence at the ceremonial of unveiling the Vanderbilt bronze at St. John's Park. During their absence a mock ceremony took place in the Long Room and created a great deal of amusement. Prices opening were generally heavy and went off, but then rallied, the whole market being strong on small transactions. In the case of the new issue of Erie, the special committee of the board decided to-day that the stock was a good delivery after thirty days from the notice and after proper registration at the trust company. The Western railways were conspicuous in the advance in the afternoon, excepting Lake Shore, which encountered a strong 'bear' movement and was heavily sold. An official despatch from Cleveland says that the earnings of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad for the first week in November show an increase of $24,000 over the corresponding time last year. Northwest and St. Paul were active and strong. The Vanderbilt shares derived buoyancy from the ceremonies at St. John's Park and rose nearly two per cent. The market was dull at the close and prices fell off from the best figures of the day. United States Express stock declined in consequence of the increase of freight tariffs on the Erie road. The resignation of the Assistant Treasurer, General Butterfield, having been accepted, State Senator Charles J. Folger, who was originally General Grant's choice for the place on the resignation of Mr. Van Dyck, has been appointed, but will not assume the duties of the office until the usual inventory is made of the treasure to be consigned to his charge. The Government to-day purchased $2,000,000 of five-twenty bonds, to be held subject to the action of Congress. The offerings were nearly $8,000,000, an impression existing that an extra amount might be taken. The $2,000,000 accepted cost the Government 112·95, ex-interest. The large amount offered at the Sub-Treasury, and the fact that there was no extra purchase, led to a sharp downward turn in bonds after 12 o'clock, and prices fell off a half to three-quarters per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 Leh 6s'84...b5.	81	3 sh Penna R....	53⅛
$250 Mor Cl Scp...	63	100 do..b30wn.	53⅞
$1000 Leh V new bs. cp.2d. 95	63	do.....1s.	53⅞
$200 City 6s, New.	101	do.....1s.	53½
107 sh O C & A R...	37½	do..d bill.	53¾
1 sh Leh V R.....	53⅝	do.....	53⅝
5 do.....	53½	100 sh Read R.....	48·69
100 sh Penna Cnl...	55⅞	do.s30wn.1s	48·56
100 sh St Nich C.c.3 1-16		do.....	48¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New. c.	100⅞	45 sh Penna R..1s.	53½
$10000 Leh gold 1....	95½	100 sh Read R.....	48⅝
30 sh Leh V R. .1s.	53½	100 do..s30wn.	48¾

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The retired Champion of England, in his celebrated
STATUESQUE ILLUSTRATIONS.
JAMES TAYLOR,
The London Comique,
In New Characters.
MISS ALEXANDER,
New Songs.
JAMES MACE,
And his cousin,
POOLEY MACE, ESQ.,
In their
GRAND ASSAULT AT ARMS,
A LA
CORSICAN BROTHERS,
As exhibited by them before the Prince of Wales, Princess Alexandra, and other distinguished Ladies of the Court.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12,
BENEFIT OF JAMES MACE,
And last appearance but one.
MATINEE, for Ladies and Children, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. 11

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Counterfeit Tobacco Stamps Secured—The Misunderstanding Between Naval Line and Staff Officers—Canadians and Annexation—Customs Receipts—The Ways and Means Committee and Revenue Affairs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Counterfeit Tobacco Stamps.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—It has been definitely ascertained that only one thousand sheets, with six on a sheet, of sixty pound counterfeit tobacco stamps were issued. The Government has captured five hundred of these in different places, so that but one-half of them are still out, representing about fifty-seven thousand dollars.

A Cuba Telegraph Line.

Application having been made by the Cuba Telegraph Company to the Navy Department, to furnish a vessel to take soundings from the West Indies to Rio, an officer will shortly be detailed with a vessel for this purpose. The Navy Department is anxious to get information, which this will secure.

The Staff and Line Officers.

Staff officers of the navy have made a proposition to the department for the settlement of the troubles between the line and staff officers of the service, which have been accepted by the department, and which will obviate the necessity of appointing a board of officers to adjust the difficulty.

The Ways and Means.

Several members, together with the chairman, of the Ways and Means Committee, are here, preparatory to their meeting on the 25th.

Robert C. Schenck

had a long interview to-day with the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner Delano relative to Internal Revenue affairs.

Annexation.

Some prominent Canadians were at the White House to-day, and called upon the President relative to annexation. They also paid a visit to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Georgia Agricultural Fair.

Senator Cameron, Judges Watt and Dawson, and Colonel Enton, of Pennsylvania, arrived to-day, and are on their way to attend the State Agricultural Fair at Macon, Georgia. They will be joined here by several prominent officials, among them Commissioner of Agriculture Capron and Commissioner Delano. The whole party leave on a special train on Saturday, and expect to have a good time.

Customs Receipts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The receipts of customs from November 1st to 6th inclusive, at the ports named, are as follows:—

Boston	$487,676
New York	2,253,846
Philadelphia	153,147
Baltimore	121,739
Total	$3,016,408

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Bruce is ordered to command the Nantasket; Lieutenant Edwin White is ordered to Washington for promotion; Master William H. Webb is ordered to the naval station at Mound City; Ensign Theodore T. Wood is ordered to the Benicia; Ensign Jerome B. House is ordered to the Swatara; Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles H. White is ordered to temporary duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

The order of Paymaster L. O. Bradford to Mare Island, California, has been revoked.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Further Particulars of the Shocking Occurrence Near Hainesport.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAINESPORT, Nov. 11.—The following are the exact particulars of the shooting near this place:—

Two large and one small man entered the house of Mr. Kelley, at Masonville, about two miles above Moorestown, N. J., and tied the family to bed-posts. Mr. Kelley got loose, ran to his father's, a short distance from the scene, procured a gun, and as he was returning to the house again, he saw some one climbing out of the window, and supposing it to be a burglar, fired, when he discovered that it was his wife, who had loosened herself in the meantime. Mrs. Kelley's wound is dangerous.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bank of France.

By Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France, published to-day, shows that the amount of specie is 7,000,000 francs less than last week.

Fast Time.

BREST, Nov. 11.—The steamship Pereire, which arrived here on Monday, made the shortest time on record, making the run in 8 days, 11 hours, and 35 minutes, equivalent to 7 days, 21 hours, and 35 minutes to Queenstown.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The amount of specie in the Bank of England is £314,000 less than last week.

Return from Exile.

PARIS, Nov. 11—P. M.—Alexandre Auguste Ledru Rollin, ex-Minister of France, who was compelled to seek safety in England in 1848, on account of a conspiracy against Napoleon, is expected to arrive here to day. It is reported that he will be promptly arrested if he ttempts a to enter French territory.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 11—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for money and account. American securities firm: 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 83½; of 1867, 84; 10-40s, 78; Erie, 20¼; Illinois, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—4·30 P. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 11¾d.; Orleans, 11¾d.; sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Naval stores quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 11—4·30 P. M.—Linseed Oil, £28 17s. Turpentine, 28s. 9d.

HAVRE, Nov. 11—4·30 P. M.—Cotton opened flat both on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 142f.; afloat, 122f.

PARIS, Nov. 11—3·30 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f. 32c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11.—United States 5-20s open firm at 88⅞.

FROM CANADA.

Arrest of the Central Railroad Express Robbers in Canada.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—The Captain of the New York Detective Police arrived here a few days ago in search of the perpetrators of the two hundred thousand dollar express robbery on the Central Railroad, and has arrested three young Americans as the robbers. They are all from Boston, and named John Henry Clay, Charles Esley Morgan, and George Madison. When arrested over fifteen thousand dollars were found in the possession of Clay, who is only nineteen years of age. Morgan and Madison had about two thousand dollars each. All the money in their possession was in greenbacks. The authorities have not decided what course to take in the matter.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Honors to the Illustrious Dead—A Change in Western Freight Tariffs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Honors to Ex-Secretary Walker.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Boutwell has decided to close the Treasury Department on Saturday next, the day of the funeral of the late Robert J. Walker, he having been at one time Secretary of the Treasury.

Honors to General Wool.

The following order has been issued by General Sherman:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1869.—The General of the Army, with profound regret, has to announce the decease of one of the very few remaining veterans of the war of 1812, Major-General John E. Wool, United States Army, which occurred at an early hour this morning. It cannot be necessary to recount the achievements of one whose name is familiar to even the youngest officer. From his entry upon his military career, in April, 1812, until his honorable retirement in ripe old age, in 1863, his services are matter of the records of history.

Taking conspicuous rank for military capacity and daring bravery within the first six months of his service at Queenstown, where he was severely wounded, he has been no less distinguished by his activity, efficiency and bravery in every succeeding war against the United States, than by continuous devotion to responsible duty in peace, as Inspector-General, and as a general officer, for a longer period than usually falls to the lot of man.

On the day of his funeral thirteen guns will be fired at intervals of half an hour, commencing when the procession moves at Watervliet Arsenal, near Troy, N. Y., and the flag will be displayed at half-mast at the garrisons and posts within the Department of the East, over which he so long exercised command.

By command of General Sherman.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

DISASTER.

Terrible Boiler Explosion at Covington, Ky.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COVINGTON, Ky., Nov. 11.—At a few minutes past 7 o'clock this morning the whole city was startled by a tremendous shock resembling an earthquake. It was soon ascertained that the shock was caused by the explosion of a large boiler at Henderson & Long's planing mill.

Fourteen or fifteen men in the building had just commenced work for the day. The building, which was of brick, was entirely demolished, not a wall left standing.

In about a quarter of an hour all the men but one were taken out; all of them alive, but injured very badly.

The boiler has been considered unsafe for some time past.

The loss is estimated at $25,000.

The Western Freight Tariff.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—The General Freight Agents' Association assembled at 10 A. M. The report of the committee of five, submitted yesterday, suggesting for the consideration of trunk lines radical changes in Western bound classification, was adopted. The following all-rail rates to New York, to take effect on November 15, 1869, were adopted:—

From Cincinnati—First class, $1·40; second class, $1·10; third class, 80c.; fourth class, 60c.; flour, $1·20; compressed cotton, 95c.

From Indianapolis—First class, $1·50; second